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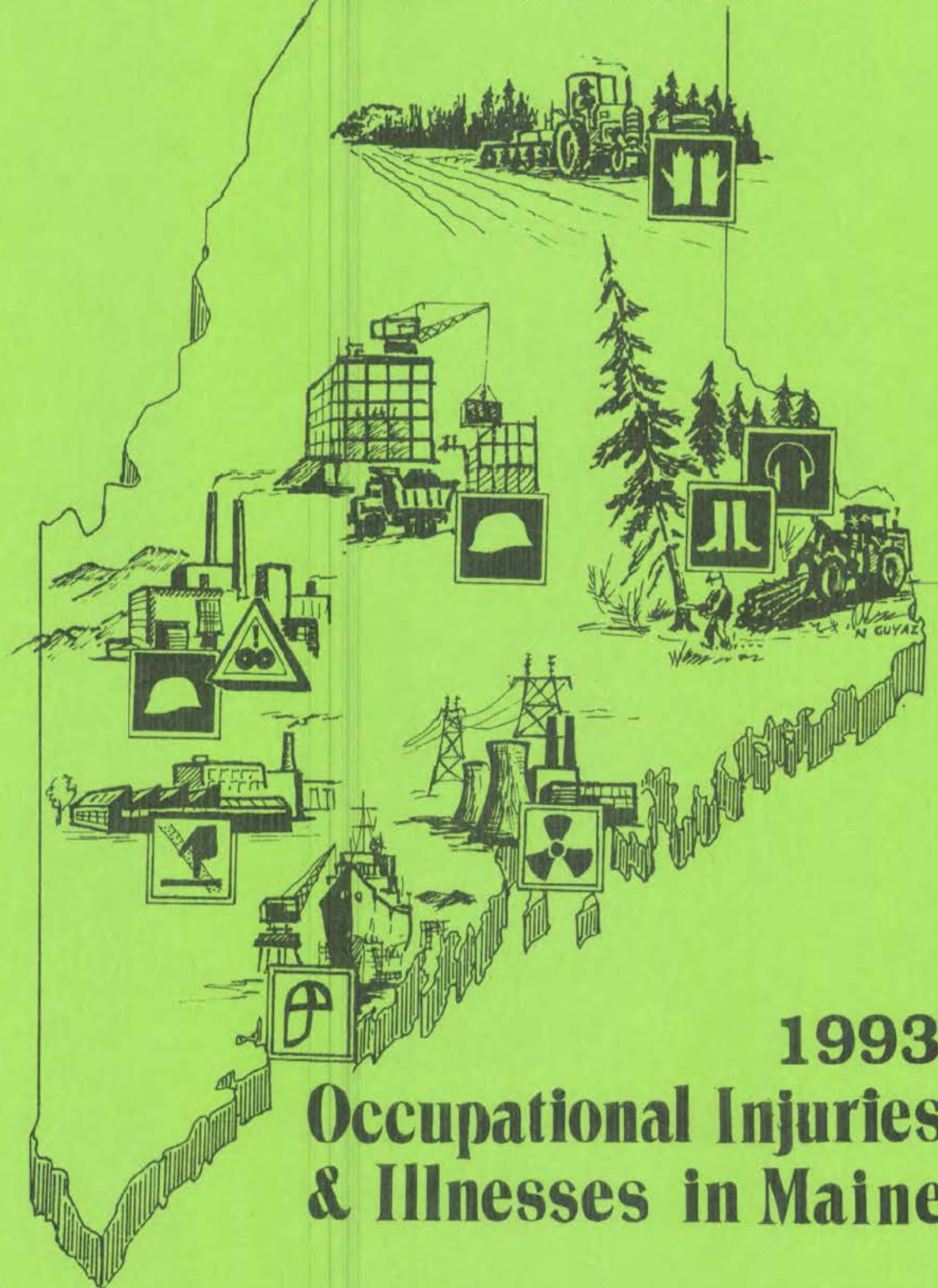
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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF

LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Research and Statistics Division



1993 Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in Maine



1993
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
AND
ILLNESSES IN MAINE

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Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research & Statistics Division

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Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

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Foreward

This publication represents the twenty-second year of data collection from the survey of occupational injuries and illnesses. The data in this publication represents the most accurate yearly measure of the rate at which workplace injuries and illnesses occur.

Although this publication does not provide a detailed analysis of the causes of work-related injuries and illnesses, it does provide measurable and comparable data for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to use to target those industries which are considered the most hazardous based on the rates produced by the survey. It also provides data for researchers and educators to use to examine patterns and trends in the data collected over the past 22 years. The data is also of value to employers in evaluating their own injury and illness record by comparing their rates to the rates for their industry listed in this publication.

To increase the usefulness of the OSH survey, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began collecting demographic data (age, sex, occupation, etc.) and case characteristics data (nature of injury, part of body affected, etc.) on a sample of OSHA recordable cases. The inclusion of this additional data was done, in part, to consolidate the data collecting activities of the annual OSH

survey and the Supplementary Data System (SDS) which was a completely separate program. This combined effort creates a powerful tool which health officials can use to focus their training efforts. No longer is the focus strictly on rates of injuries and illnesses but also on what types of injuries and illnesses occur most, and, to what occupations. This additional information, although not published within, is collected while maintaining confidentiality of the data.

Many thanks go to the data entry and case coding team for their work which made this survey a success. Also, thanks goes to the nearly 5,000 employers in the state of Maine who were selected to participate in the survey for 1993.

For answers to questions concerning the data in this publication or for information on the various safety and health services offered by the Bureau of Labor Standards, please contact us. Written requests can be addressed to:

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, State House Station # 45, Augusta, Maine 04333.



Introduction

Survey Background

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 created an extensive and detailed set of safety regulations that apply to most private sector employers in the United States who had not been covered by previous safety legislation. Under this Act, employers are required to maintain records of all work-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries that involve restriction of work or motion, loss of consciousness, temporary transfer to alternate work, or medical treatment beyond First Aid. The goal is to encourage both employers and employees to maintain safe and healthful working conditions.

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, is the federal agency authorized under the Act (Public Law 91-596) to develop and maintain the annual occupational injury and illness survey program. The Bureau of Labor Statistics created a federal-state cooperative system to fulfill this function.

Scope of Survey

Industries that are included in the survey are: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, SIC 01-09; Oil and Gas Extraction, SIC 13; Sulfur Mining, part of SIC 14; Construction, SIC 15-17; Manufacturing, SIC 20-39; Transportation and Public Utilities, SIC 41-42 and 44-49; Wholesale and Retail Trade, SIC 50-59; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, SIC 60-67; and Services, SIC 70-87 and 89.

Survey exclusions. Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; farms with fewer than 11 employees; employees regulated by other federal

safety and health laws; and federal government agencies.

Note: State and Local government in Maine is covered under the Maine Occupational Safety and Health program.

Industrial Classification. Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activity. The data are tabulated according to the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

Employers selected for the survey are required to complete a survey booklet. The required information includes the number of work-related injuries and illnesses that occur to a company's employees as well as the average employment and total hours worked in the reference year. Once this information is collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, estimates of work-related injuries and illnesses in the population of employers are produced. These rates are used by compliance officers during their inspections of Maine's workplaces by comparing company specific rates to the state average for their industry. Employers may use this data to monitor their own safety record. The data is also used by policy makers to define the scope of safety and health problems and by researchers to study ways to solve these problems.

Survey Design

Sampling theory is applied in the OSH Survey to analyze statistical information about the incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses. To achieve its purpose of providing accurate statistics on work-related injuries and illnesses, the survey stratifies establishments by Standard Industrial Code (SIC) and employment size and then subsamples these to select establishments to be included in the sample.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

Developing the OSH samples enables the survey to apply a method of selecting a sufficient number of sampling units, that provide, at lowest possible cost, statistical estimates that are precise enough for the survey's purpose which is to produce estimates of work-related injuries and illnesses.

Selection for participation in the survey is random and although response is mandatory for those employers who are chosen, the results can be affected by errors. These errors are due to nonresponse, reporting errors by employers, and sampling errors (e.g. a unit found to be outside the scope of the survey). Randomization increases the accuracy of the survey estimates and reduces the error of estimation by distributing it evenly throughout the sample.

Survey Process

In the U. S. and its territories, there are approximately 6 million establishments, within the scope of the OSH Survey.

For the state of Maine, a sample of 5,000 to 6,000 private sector and public sector establishments are chosen to participate in the survey. These samples are refined by the Research and Statistics Division of the Bureau of Labor Standards. The purpose of refinement is to ensure correct addresses, eliminate duplicates and employers known to be out of business.

Survey booklets for the refined sample are mailed to the selected employers. Employers are to complete the survey booklet which requests information on average employment, hours worked, and the total number of OSHA recordable injury and illness cases. Also requested is case-specific information for cases that result in days away from work. The total number of OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses are taken from the OSHA 200 Log. When the survey booklets are returned to the Department of Labor, they are

reviewed for consistency and correctness. If necessary, the employer is re-contacted to clarify any discrepancies. When the collection of the data is complete, estimates of injuries and illnesses are generated for various components. These components include Total Cases (Injuries and illnesses combined), Injuries only, and illnesses only. These components are then broken down by days away from work, restricted work activity, and non-lost time cases. These elements are produced for each publishable Industry.

Before the resulting estimates are made public, they must comply to a minimum set of publishability rules set forth by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These rules are to ensure that individual establishment data remain confidential as promised when the employer is contacted for the data. These rules include:

1. At least 85% of the employers surveyed provide clean and usable data.
2. Annual average employment for an industry must exceed a required minimum level.
3. Without written permission by the companies involved, an industry cannot be published if a company within that industry accounts for 60 % or more of the total employment for their industry or two companies account for 75 % of the total employment.

OSHA Recordkeeping System

The OSH Act of 1970 requires covered employers to prepare and maintain records of work-related injuries and illnesses. The recordkeeping regulations in Part 1904 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1904) provide specific recording and reporting requirements which make up the OSHA recordkeeping system.



The basic requirements are:

1. Injury and illness records must be kept at business establishments. If an employer has more than one establishment, a separate set of records must be maintained for each one.

2. The OSHA 200 Log is used for recording and classifying work-related injuries and illnesses, and for noting the outcome of each case (e.g. whether the case was a fatality, a nonfatal case with lost workdays, or a nonfatal case without lost workdays). Cases that are recordable on the OSHA Log include a fatality, a work-related illness case regardless of lost time, case with lost workdays beyond the day of injury, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to other work, and cases requiring medical treatment beyond first aid. Injury cases resulting in no lost time and only first aid needed are not recordable cases.

It is possible to prepare and maintain the log at a location other than the establishment, or by means of computer storage, provide certain requirements are met. This exception applies only to the Log and not other OSHA documents.

3. In addition to maintaining the Log on a calendar year basis, employers are required to update it to include newly discovered cases and to reflect changes which occur in cases after the end of the calendar year.

4. Except when specifically notified by the Bureau of Labor Standards to participate in the survey, two categories of employers normally do not have to keep OSHA records: (1) employers with no more than 10 employees at any one time during the previous calendar year; and (2) employers in certain low-hazard industries such as: retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate and services.

Incidence Rates

Incidence rates represent the number of incidences or occurrences of a given characteristic for a standard number of full-time employees. This rate allows fair year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons of injury and illness data even when the employment and hour worked are different. The incidence rate includes an adjustment factor of 200,000 hours. This figure represents 100 employees working full-time for one year (full-time being 40 hours/week for 50 weeks). This is the base for all the incidence rates listed in this publication.

The formula for calculating an incidence rate is:

$$\frac{N \times 200,000}{EH}$$

N = the total number of incidences or occurrences in the reference year.

EH (Exposure Hours) = The total number of hours worked by employees at risk.

200,000 = the hours worked by 100 full-time employees in one calendar year.

For example:

Company XYZ

Number of recordable cases = 5

Number of Employees = 40

Full-time hours = 75,000

Part-time hours = 5,000

EH = 75,000 + 5,000 = 80,000

Incidence rate = $\frac{5 \times 200,000}{80,000} = 12.5$



OSHA vs. Workers Compensation

The OSHA Recordkeeping system and the Workers Compensation system are two programs that were set up for serve two different purposes.

The OSHA Recordkeeping system was set up as a result of the OSH Act of 1970. The act requires employers in the private sector of the economy who are subject to the Act, to comply with regulations and standards developed to increase worker safety and health. Among these are injury and illness recordkeeping and reporting regulations which requires covered employers to maintain records of occupational injuries and illnesses. The reporting instrument is the OSHA Log. The OSHA Recordkeeping system is consistent throughout the 50 States and it's territories.

The Worker's Compensation system was set up in order to compensate employees who have been injured in the workplace, specically, to hear claims, administer the informal conference system, oversee rehabilitation activities, investigate abuse and monitor individual cases. It's main reporting instrument is the First Report of Injury.

Each of these two reporting systems has their own set of rules and definitions regarding the reportability or recordability of injury and illness cases that occur in the workplace. It is extremely important to note this distinction when referring to these systems since they are not interchangeable.

Estimating Procedure

Estimates of the numbers of injuries and illnesses in each sampled industry were obtained by first weighting the data for each reporting unit by the reciprocal of the sampling ratio for each industry and employment size group.

Each of the sampling cell estimates was then adjusted for nonresponse. Finally, the aggregate data for each industry was adjusted for births by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation using an independent determination of actual employment.

Standard Industry Mix

Incidence rates vary greatly among industries, therefore, caution is necessary when making comparisons between incidence rates produced for different jurisdictions. In making such comparisons, one could draw the wrong conclusion that a state with a concentration of employment in industries with high incidence rates has a poor overall safety record when compared to the national rate or with rates for other states.

To overcome this bias, estimates for each state can be recalculated to a common employment base (U.S. employment) using data from the level lower than the level being compared. For example, if the desired result was an All-Industry state rate adjusted to the national mix of industries, data from the Industry Division level would be used. This process is called the Standard Industry Mix (SIM). The formula is shown below

$$\frac{\sum(X_i * Y_i)}{\sum(X_i) - X_0}$$

X_i =national employment for the i^{th} industry
 Y_i =unadjusted incidence rate for the i^{th} industry

X_0 =employment for industries absent from the state



By this method, a state's rates can be adjusted to the U.S. economy's mix of industries.

The results are listed in Text Table M. Remaining differences are then due to other factors.

Recordkeeping Summary

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions on the back of the OSHA-200 Log and Summary. The following

summarizes the major recordkeeping concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

Determining Recordability

1. An injury or illness is considered work-related if it results from an event or an exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of the following areas: (1) The employer's premises, and (2) Other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The employer's premises encompass the total establishment.

2. All work-related fatalities are recordable.

3. All recognized or diagnosed work-related illnesses are recordable.

This includes not only the primary facility, but also such areas as company storage facilities, cafeterias, and restrooms. Parking lots are not considered part of the work environment unless there as a requirement of work. In addition to physical locations, equipment or materials used in the course of an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.

4. All work-related injuries requiring medical treatment, involving loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job are recordable.

Analysis of Injuries

Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided for the injury, not where the treatment was provided. Those cases in which medical treatment (beyond first-aid) was provided or should have been provided are recordable; if only first aid treatment was necessary, it is not recordable.

However, medical treatment is only one of several criteria for determining recordability. Regardless of treatment, if the injury involved loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job, the injury is recordable.



Medical Treatment

The following procedures are generally considered medical treatment. Injuries for which this type of treatment was

provided or should have been provided are almost always recordable if the injury is work-related:

***Treatment of infection**

***Application of antiseptics during the second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**

***Treatment of second or third degree burns**

***Application of sutures (stitches)**

***Application of butterfly adhesive dressing(s) or steri strip(s) in lieu of sutures**

***Removal of foreign bodies embedded in eye**

***Removal of foreign bodies from wound; if procedure is complicated because of depth of embedment, size, or location**

***Use of prescription medications (except a single dose administered on first visit for minor injury or discomfort)**

***Use of hot or cold soaking therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**

***Use of hot or cold compresses during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**

***Cutting away dead skin (surgical debridement)**

***Application of heat therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**

***Use of whirlpool bath therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**

***Positive x-ray diagnosis (fractures, broken bones)**

***Admission to a hospital or equivalent medical facility for treatment**



First Aid Treatment

First aid treatment is one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries. The following procedures are generally considered first aid

treatment and should not be recorded if the injury does not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job:

- *Application of antiseptics during first visit to medical personnel**
- *Treatment of first degree burns**
- *Application of bandages during any visit to medical personnel**
- *Use of elastic bandages during first visit to medical personnel**
- *Removal of foreign bodies not embedded in eye if only irrigation is required**
- *Removal of foreign bodies from wound; if procedure is uncomplicated, and is, for example, by tweezers or other simple technique**
- *Use of nonprescription medications and administration of single dose of prescription medication on first visit for minor injury or discomfort**
- *Soaking therapy on initial visit to medical personnel or removal of bandages by soaking**
- *Application of hot or cold compresses during first visit to medical personnel**
- *Application of ointments to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking**
- *Application of heat therapy during first visit to medical personnel**
- *Use of whirlpool bath therapy during first visit to medical personnel**
- *Negative x-ray diagnosis**
- *Observation of injury during visit to medical personnel**

The following procedure, by itself, is **not** considered medical treatment: **Administration of Tetanus Shots or Boosters.** However, these shots are

often given in conjunction with more serious injuries. Consequently, injuries requiring these shots may be recordable for other reasons.

Private Sector Results



Private Sector

1993 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH SURVEY SUMMARY

* Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine's private sector occurred at an estimated rate of 10.66 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1993. This represents a 1.3% decrease from 1992 when a rate of 10.8 cases was recorded. It is also the lowest total case incidence rate recorded since 1977 when a rate of 10.4 was recorded.

* Total case incidence rates decreased in four industries and increased in four industries: Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (down 23.9%), Construction (down 11.2%), Manufacturing (up 5.3%), Transportation & Public Utilities (up 13.4%), Wholesale Trade (up 10.3%), Retail Trade (down 4.4%), Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (up 10.3 %), and Services (down 8.8%).

* There were an estimated 35,758 OSHA recordable injury and illness cases in Maine's private sector during 1993, 296 more cases than in 1992. Of the recordable cases, 18,190 resulted in one or more lost workdays (including days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both).

* Eighty-seven percent of the OSHA recordable cases that occurred in Maine during 1993 were injuries; 13% were illnesses.

* There were an estimated 30,628 recordable injury cases in Maine in 1993, 364 fewer cases than in 1992.

* There were an estimated 5,130 recordable illness cases in Maine in 1993, 665 more cases than in 1992.

* The proportion of occupational illnesses increased in six of the seven illness types recognized in the survey. The most notable changes occurred in disorders due to physical agents, and respiratory conditions due to toxic agents which increased 56.7% and 31.8%, respectively. The most commonly occurring illness type, disorders associated with repeated trauma (tenonitis, carpal tunnel, hearing loss due to prolonged exposure, etc.) increased 13.2% in 1993.



OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

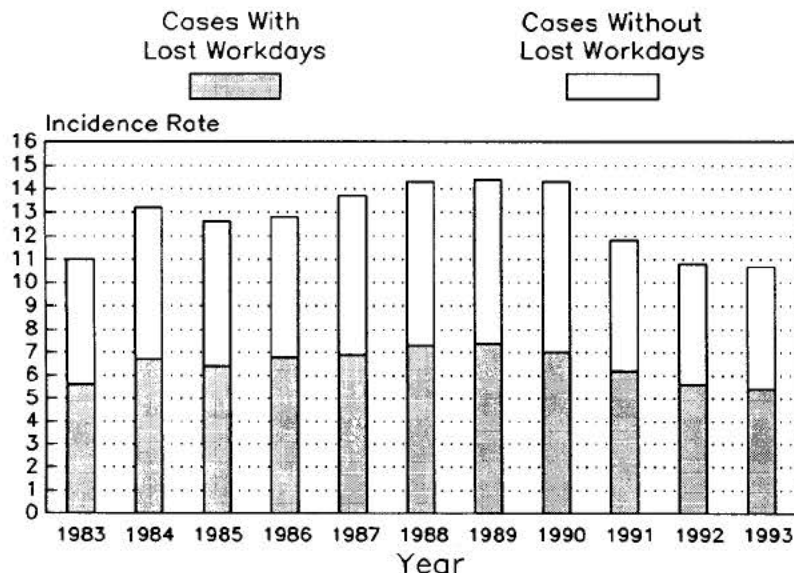
Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 10.66 cases per 100 full-time workers in Maine's private sector in 1992. This represents the lowest total case incidence rate since 1977 when a rate of 10.4 was recorded.

Lost workday cases (cases involving days away from work or days of

restricted work activity or both) occurred at the rate of 5.42 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 3.0% from 1992.

The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays (requiring medical treatment beyond first-aid) remained steady at 5.24 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 1. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type
Maine 1983-1993





As shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3, annual average employment and total hours worked rebounded in 1993 after a slight decline in 1992.

Employment increased 1.7% to 419,223 workers and total hours worked decreased 2.1% to 671.0 million hours.

Figure 2.

Annual Average Employment
Maine 1983-1993

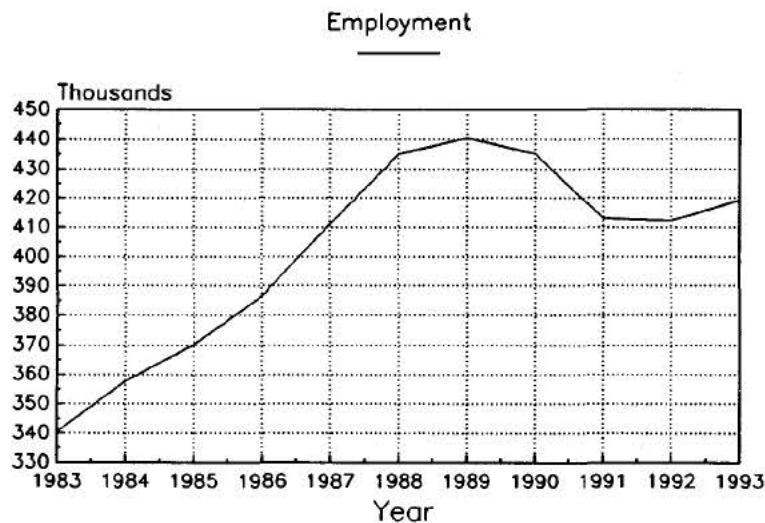
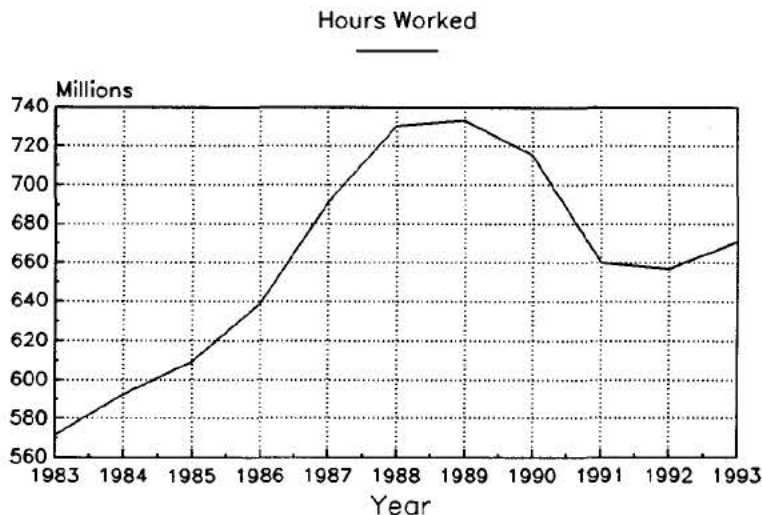


Figure 3.

Total Hours Worked
Maine 1983-1993





OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES

Under the OSH Act, all work-related illnesses must be recorded, while injuries are recordable only when they require medical treatment (beyond first aid), or involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

An occupational injury is an instantaneous event. An occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury (an instantaneous or one-time event), caused by exposure to environmental factors at work.

Text Table A: Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1993

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>				
	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Cases With Restricted Workdays</u>	<u>Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>
1972	11.3	3.9	3.9	<0.1	7.4
1973	11.4	4.1	4.1	<0.1	7.4
1974	10.9	4.1	4.1	<0.1	6.8
1975	10.3	4.2	4.1	0.1	5.9
1976	10.4	4.5	4.4	0.1	5.9
1977	10.4	4.8	4.8	<0.1	5.6
1978	11.7	5.5	5.3	0.2	6.1
1979	12.1	6.2	5.8	0.4	5.9
1980	12.0	6.1	5.7	0.4	5.9
1981	11.9	6.0	5.7	0.3	5.9
1982	10.9	5.5	5.2	0.3	5.4
1983	11.1	5.6	5.3	0.3	5.4
1984	13.2	6.7	6.1	0.6	6.5
1985	12.5	6.2	5.7	0.5	6.4
1986	12.9	6.0	5.5	0.5	6.8
1987	13.7	6.9	5.7	1.2	6.8
1988	14.4	7.4	6.0	1.4	7.0
1989	14.5	7.4	5.8	1.6	7.0
1990	14.3	7.0	5.2	1.8	7.3
1991	11.8	6.2	4.5	1.7	5.6
1992	10.8	5.6	4.1	1.5	5.2
1993	10.66	5.42	3.66	1.76	5.24



OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

An occupational injury is an instantaneous event. Examples include a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

In 1993, Maine's private sector work

force recorded 9.1 occupational injuries per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 3.2% from 1992.

The percent of recordable cases that were classified as injuries in 1993 was 85.7% which is 1.9% lower than 1992 when 87.4% of the OSHA recordable cases were injuries.

Text Table B: Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1993

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>			
	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Lost Workday Injuries</u>	<u>Injuries without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Percent of all Cases that were Injuries</u>
1972	10.9	3.7	7.2	96.6
1973	11.1	4.0	7.1	97.1
1974	10.6	4.0	6.6	97.0
1975	9.7	4.0	5.7	96.6
1976	10.1	4.3	5.8	97.0
1977	10.1	4.7	5.4	96.6
1978	11.3	5.4	5.9	97.2
1979	11.7	6.0	5.7	96.9
1980	11.6	5.9	5.7	96.4
1981	11.4	5.7	5.6	95.9
1982	10.3	5.2	5.1	94.6
1983	10.4	5.3	5.4	94.9
1984	12.6	6.4	6.5	95.1
1985	12.0	5.9	6.2	95.8
1986	12.2	5.7	6.0	95.0
1987	12.7	6.4	6.8	93.1
1988	13.4	6.9	7.0	93.0
1989	13.1	6.8	7.0	91.0
1990	12.9	6.3	7.3	89.7
1991	10.6	5.6	5.6	89.7
1992	9.4	5.0	5.2	87.4
1993	9.1	4.7	5.2	85.7



OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

An occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury (an instantaneous or one-time event), caused by exposure to environmental factors at work. Illnesses also include cases that develop over time, such as tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, or hearing loss due to prolonged exposure.

In 1993, Maine's private sector workforce recorded 1.5 occupational illnesses per 100 full-time workers, which represents an increase of 7.1% over 1992.

Beginning in 1993, the lost workday incidence rate due to illnesses was dropped from estimation and replaced by the median number of lost workdays

The incidence rate for illnesses without lost workdays remained at 0.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1993.

The percent of recordable cases that were classified as illnesses in 1993 was 14.3% which is 13.5% higher than 1992 when 12.6% of the OSHA recordable cases were injuries.

Text Table C: Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1993

Survey Year	Incidence Rates			
	Total Illnesses	Lost Workday Illnesses	Illnesses without Lost Workdays	Percent of all Cases that were Illnesses
1972	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.4
1973	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.9
1974	0.3	0.1	0.2	3.0
1975	0.4	0.1	0.2	3.4
1976	0.3	0.1	0.2	3.0
1977	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.4
1978	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.8
1979	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.1
1980	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.6
1981	0.5	0.3	0.2	4.1
1982	0.6	0.4	0.2	5.4
1983	0.6	0.3	0.3	5.1
1984	0.6	0.3	0.3	4.9
1985	0.5	0.3	0.2	4.2
1986	0.6	0.3	0.3	5.0
1987	0.9	0.5	0.5	6.9
1988	1.0	0.5	0.5	7.0
1989	1.3	0.6	0.7	9.0
1990	1.5	0.7	0.8	10.3
1991	1.2	0.6	0.6	10.3
1992	1.4	0.6	0.8	12.6
1993	1.5	0.7	0.8	14.3



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

As shown in Text Table D, the estimated number of occupational illnesses that occurred in 1993 increased 14.8% from 1992. Six of the seven illness types recognized in the survey experienced an increase. (see Appendix D for descriptions of the types of illnesses in each category.) The most notable result was the continued increase in the number of cases of **Disorders associated with repeated trauma**. These disorders include illnesses such as tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and hearing loss due to prolonged exposure.

This category increased 15.0% over 1992 and accounted for 77.2% of all occupational illnesses in 1993. Other notable changes occurred in **Disorders due to physical agents** which increased 56.7%. **Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents** increased 31.8% in 1993. The only illness category that recorded a decrease in the number of cases was in **Poisoning** which decreased 70.8% in 1993.

Text Table D: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1992-1993

<u>Type of Illness</u>	<u>Number of Illnesses</u>		
	<u>1993</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>%Change</u>
Total all Types	5,135	4,465	15.0
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	3,966	3,502	13.2
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	372	363	2.5
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	228	173	31.8
Disorders due to physical agents	210	134	56.7
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	14	48	-70.8
Dust diseases of the lungs	34	23	47.8
All other occupational illnesses	311	222	40.1



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

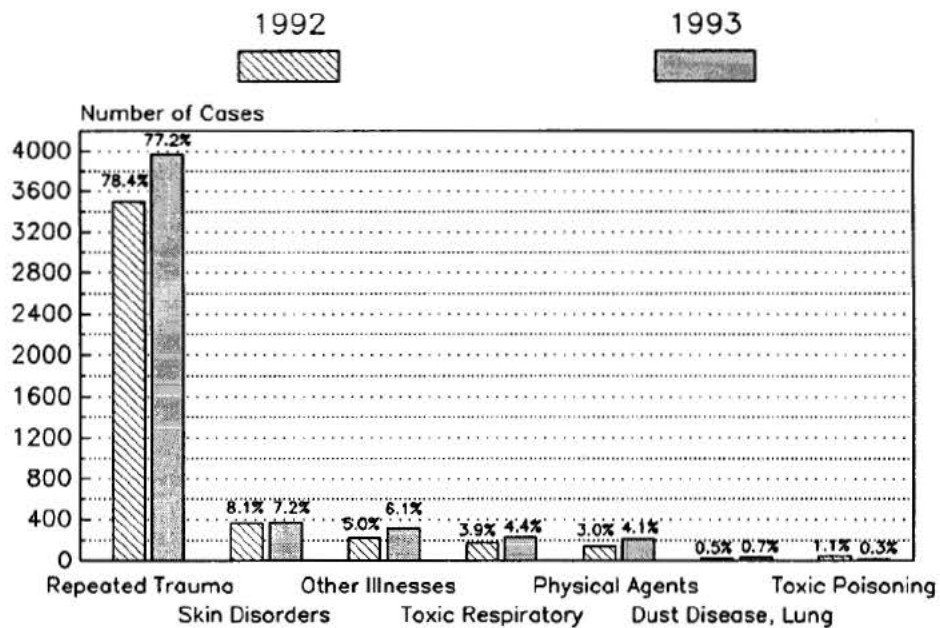
Figure 4 illustrates the distribution of illness cases estimated in 1992 and 1993. (See page 77 for definitions).

Disorders associated with Repeated Trauma was the most frequently occurring illness accounting for 78.4% or 3,966 of the work-related illnesses that occurred in 1993.

Far behind Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma was Skin Diseases and Disorders which accounted for 8.1% percent of all illness types that occurred in 1993.

Toxic Poisoning was the least occurring work-related illness in Maine accounting for only 1.1% of illnesses in 1993.

Figure 4. Distribution of Occupational Illnesses by Type Maine 1992-1993





INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

Industry divisions are defined using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system (see Appendix E). Data is provided for eight industry divisions:

1. Agriculture, 2. Construction, 3. Manufacturing, 4. Transportation, 5. Wholesale Trade, 6. Retail Trade, 7. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, and 8. Services.

From 1992 to 1993 total case incidence rates increased in four divisions and decreased in four divisions. Industries with the largest increases were Transportation & Public Utilities, (up 13.4%), Wholesale Trade (up 10.3%), and Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (up 10.3%). Industries with the largest decreases were Agriculture (down 23.9%) and Construction (down 11.2%).

Text Table E: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1992-1993

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays		
	1993	1992	%Chg	1993	1992	%Chg	1993	1992	%Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR	10.66	10.8	-1.3	5.43	5.6	-3.0	5.24	5.2	0.8
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (01-09)	8.6	11.3	-23.9	5.0	6.5	-23.0	3.6	4.8	-25.0
Construction (15-17)	11.1	12.5	-11.2	5.4	6.6	-18.2	5.7	5.9	-3.4
Manufacturing (20-39)	18.0	17.1	5.3	9.2	8.7	5.7	8.8	8.4	4.8
Transportation & Public Utilities (40-49)	9.3	8.2	13.4	5.3	4.6	15.2	4.0	3.6	11.1
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	11.8	10.7	10.3	6.4	5.6	14.3	5.4	5.1	5.9
Retail Trade (52-59)	8.7	9.1	-4.4	4.4	4.9	-10.2	4.3	4.2	2.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (60-67)	4.3	4.0	7.5	1.1	1.2	-8.3	3.3	2.7	22.2
Services (70-89)	7.2	8.0	-10.0	3.8	4.3	-11.6	3.4	3.8	-10.5

Note: Due to rounding, the sum of the incidence rates for lost workday cases and non-lost workday cases may not equal the incidence rates for total cases.

Incidence rates for lost workday cases decreased 3.0% in 1993. The largest decreases occurred in Agriculture (down 23.0%), Construction (down 18.2%), and Retail Trade (down 10.2%)

The two industries with the largest increase in lost workday case incidence rates were Transportation (up 15.2%) and Wholesale Trade (up 14.3%).



INDUSTRY DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry (SIC 01-09) experienced a significant decrease in the rate at which work-related injuries and illnesses occurred in 1993. This decrease is attributed to Agricultural Production (SIC 01-02) which experienced a rate of 5.1 lost workday cases per 100 full-time workers (down 43.3%) and a rate of 2.9 cases without lost workdays (down 40.8%).

Construction

The Contract Construction Industry experienced a decrease of 11.2% decrease in total case incidence rates in 1993. Heavy Construction Contractors (SIC 16) was a main contributor of this decrease. The total case rate for this industry experienced a significant drop of 33.8% from 1992 with a total case incidence rate of 9.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. The estimated number of injury and illness cases that occurred for Heavy Construction Contractors was 405, a reduction of 217 cases.

Manufacturing

The Manufacturing industry experienced a significant 5.3% increase in its total case incidence rate in 1993. The total case incidence rate for Manufacturing was the highest of all the industries in the survey with a rate of 18.0 cases per 100 full-time workers. This was due to the inherent

dangers associated with the work. Among the highest increases was the Food and Kindred Products group (SIC 20). The total case incidence rate increased 17.6% to 24.0 cases per 100 full-time workers. The Leather and Leather Products group (SIC 31) recorded 20.9 cases per 100 full-time workers, an increase of 25.1% over 1992.

An encouraging result was the continued improvement in the Transportation, Equipment group (SIC 37) particularly, the Ship, Boatbuilding, and Repairing group (SIC 373). This industry group has lowered its total case incidence rate by 42.7% since 1990. It has also lowered its lost worktime case incidence rate by 31.9% since 1990. In terms of numbers, the manufacturing industry experienced an estimated 14,581 recordable cases in 1993, an increase of 334 cases.

Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services

This industry experienced an increase of 13.4% in its total case incidence rate, recording 9.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. The two groups responsible for this increase was Communications which increased 60.5% to 6.9 cases and Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services which increased 29.1% to 10.2 cases per 100 full-time workers. Motor Freight and Warehousing remained steady at 10.7 cases per 100 full-time workers, an decrease of only 1.8%



INDUSTRY DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)

Wholesale Trade

Incidence rates within the Wholesale industry increased consistently among the various groups within the Wholesale industry. Total case incidence rates for Durable Goods and Nondurable Goods increased 10.1% and 10.5%, respectively. The only real change occurred in the wholesale of Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies which rose from 7.8 cases in 1992 to 9.8 cases in 1993.

Retail Trade

The total case incidence rate for the retail industry changed slightly in 1993, dipping to 8.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. The two publishable groups within retail trade that experienced an increase was building materials and garden supplies which jumped 46.2% to 13.6 cases and furniture and equipment stores which increased 29.3% to 5.3 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

The total case incidence rate for this industry increased slightly in 1993. This industry recorded a rate of 4.3 cases per 100 full-time workers, an increase of 7.5% over 1992. The increase in the total case incidence rate was due to the increase in the Nonfatal cases without lost workdays in the commercial banks group. This group recorded 4.3 cases without lost workdays per 100 full-time workers in 1993 compared with only 0.7 cases in 1992.

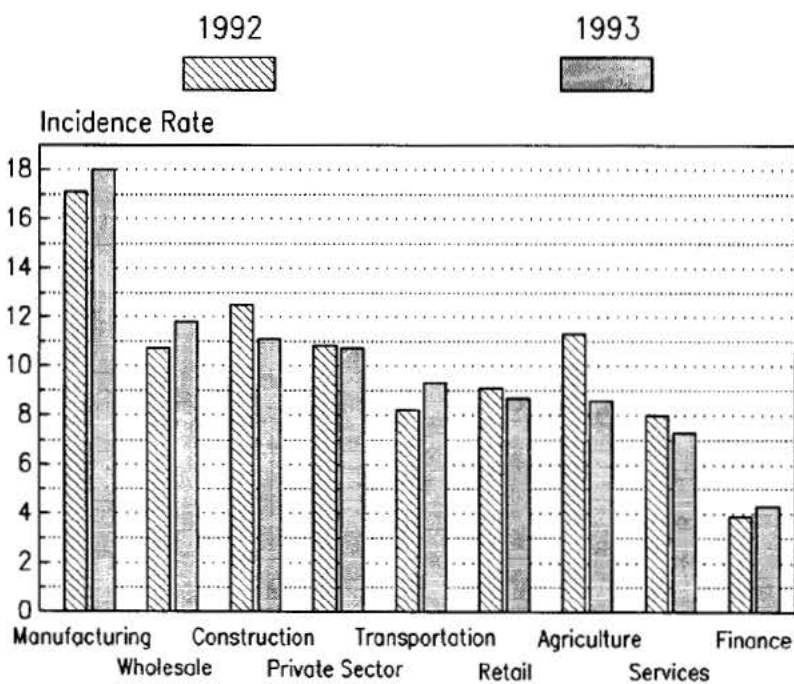
Services

The total case incidence rate for services decreased 8.8% in 1993 to 8.0 cases per 100 full-time workers. Of interest is the dip in the incidence rates for health services particularly nursing and personal care facilities which fell 20.5% to 15.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. Hospitals also contributed to the overall dip in rates for this industry falling 13.1% to 8.6 cases per 100 full-time workers. Other changes of note was social services which fell 42.3% to 6.0 cases per 100 full-time workers.



Figure 5.

Total Case Incidence Rates by Division
Maine 1992-1993





Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

Annual average employment and total hours worked in 1993 increased by 1.7% and 1.9%, respectively. Employment in Maine increased by 17,100 workers. Hours worked increased 12.8 million in 1993.

The largest percent gain in employment occurred in Services (up 3.9%), Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (up 3.3%), and Transportation (up 2.9%).

The largest increase in the number of workers occurred in Services (up 4,700 employees) and Retail Trade (up 2,600 employees). Manufacturing and Construction experienced a decrease in employment in 1993 falling 2.0% (-1,900 employees) and 0.9% (-200 employees).

Text Table F: Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division
Industry Division, Maine, 1992-1993

Industry (SIC)	Published Employment (in thousands)			Total Hours Worked (in millions)		
	1993	1992	%Chg	1993	1992	%Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR	419.2	419.2	1.7	671.0	671.0	2.1
Agriculture/Forestry/Fish. (01-09)	5.7	5.7	0.0	9.0	6.9	30.4
Construction (15-17)	20.9	21.1	-0.9	38.8	39.0	-0.5
Manufacturing (20-39)	90.8	92.7	-2.0	162.0	166.6	-2.8
Transportation/Public Util. (40-49)	21.6	21.0	2.9	42.7	39.4	8.4
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	23.3	23.0	1.3	44.2	43.1	2.6
Retail Trade (52-59)	106.9	104.3	2.5	151.3	148.5	1.9
Finance/Insur./Real Est. (60-67)	24.7	23.9	3.3	41.4	41.8	-1.0
Services (70-89)	125.0	120.3	3.9	180.9	171.0	5.8

Text Table G: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses,
by Industry Division, Maine, 1993

Industry (SIC)	Percent Distribution			
	Published Employment	Total Cases	Total Injuries	Total Illnesses
PRIVATE SECTOR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture/Forestry/Fish. (01-09)	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.6
Construction (15-17)	5.0	6.0	6.9	0.9
Manufacturing (20-39)	21.7	40.8	38.4	55.1
Transportation/Public Util. (40-49)	5.1	5.6	6.1	2.2
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	5.6	7.3	7.8	4.1
Retail Trade (52-59)	25.5	18.4	18.8	16.4
Finance/Insur./Real Estate (60-67)	5.9	2.5	1.6	7.7
Services (70-89)	29.8	18.3	19.2	13.1

Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

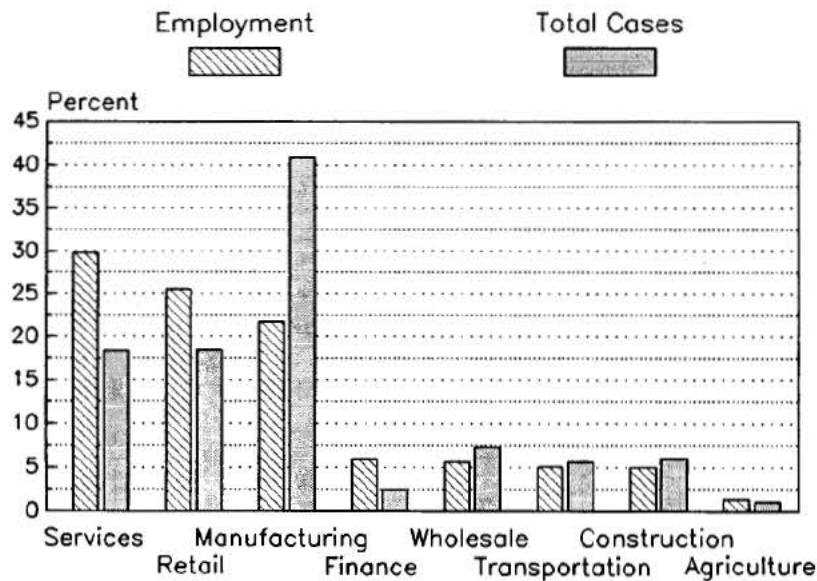


Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

Figure 6 illustrates the relationship between the percent of employment and percent of total cases by Major Industry Groupings during 1993. Of note is

Manufacturing which consistently has a higher percentage of total cases than they do employment. This is due mainly to the inherent dangers in this industry.

Figure 6. Percent Distribution of Employment and Total Cases, by Division
Maine 1993





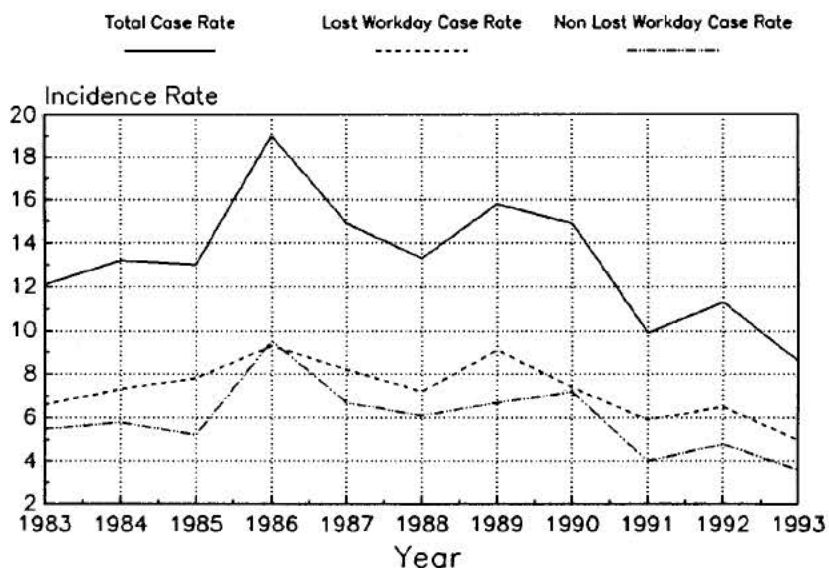
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

The occupational injury and illness incidence rate for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry was 8.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1993. This represents a decrease of 23.9% from rate of 11.3 recorded in 1992.

This industry experienced a lost workday case rate of 5.0 cases (down 23.1%). The rate for cases without lost workdays in 1993 was 3.6 cases (down 25.0%).

Figure 7.

Eleven Year History of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry Maine 1983-1993





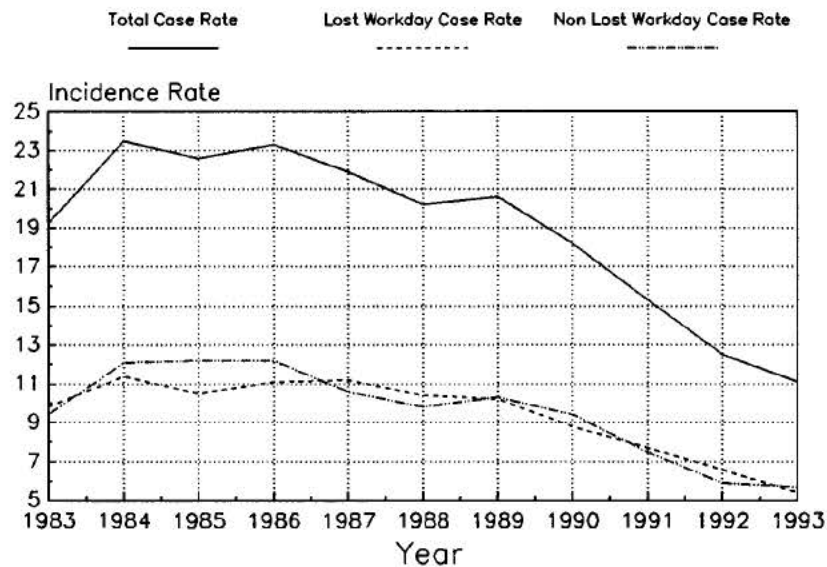
Construction

The incidence rates for the Construction industry fell for the fourth year in a row. In 1993 the total case incidence rate was 11.1 cases per 100 full-time workers which was 11.2% lower than the rate of 12.5 in 1992 and nearly half of that recorded in 1987.

After continually placing second among the most hazardous industries in Maine, the Construction industry dropped behind the Wholesale industry for the first time in the survey's history.

In 1993 the lost workday case incidence rate was 5.4 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 18.2%.

Figure 8. Eleven Year History of the Construction Industry
Maine 1983-1993





Manufacturing

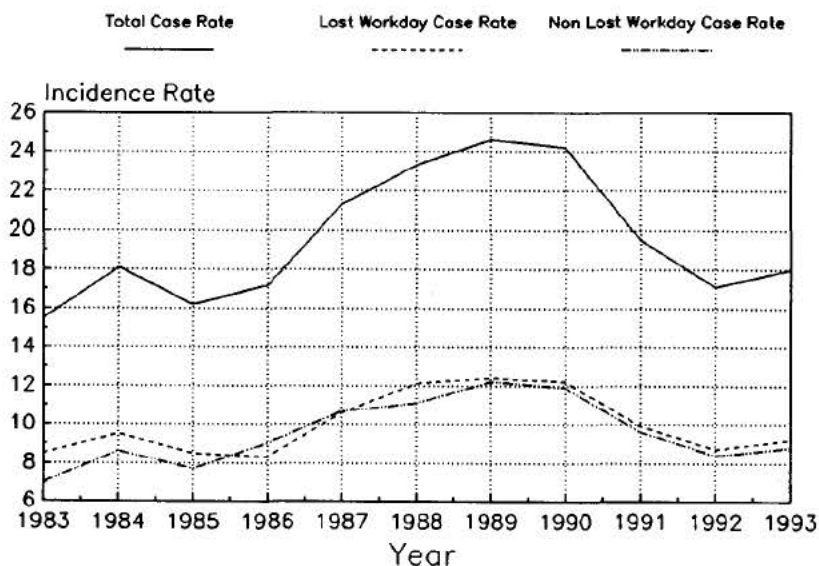
Maine's Manufacturing Industry experienced an increase in its total case incidence rate. In 1993, this industry recorded 18.0 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers, an increase of 5.3% over 1992.

This industry recorded the highest incidence rates in each of the following three major measurements: total cases, lost workday cases, and non lost workday cases.

This industry also accounted for 40.8% of the total cases in the survey but only 21.7% of the employment.

Of the publishable 2 digit level industry rates within the manufacturing industry, Transportation Equipment, Food and Kindred Products, and Leather and Leather Products experienced the highest total case incidence rates within this group with 40.4, 24.0, and 20.9, respectively.

Figure 9. Eleven Year History of the Manufacturing Industry
Maine 1983-1993





Transportation & Public Utilities

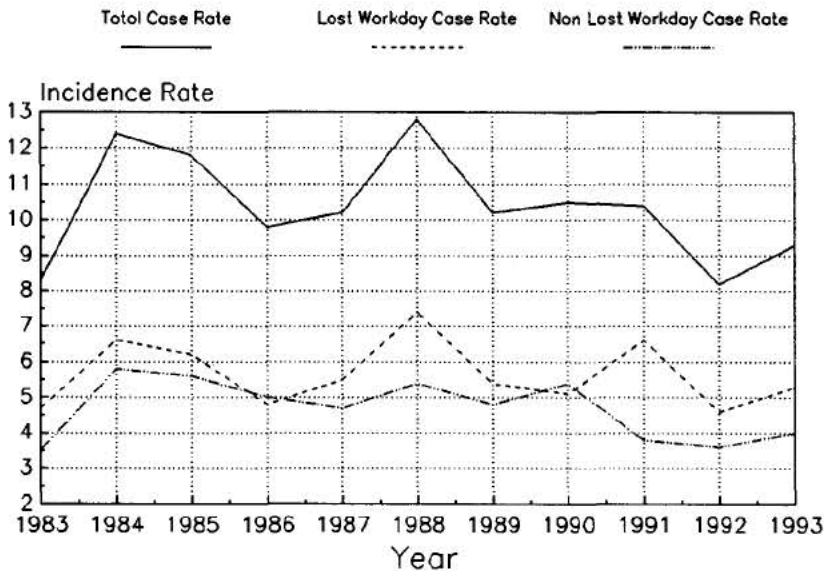
The Transportation and Public Utilities industry recorded a total case incidence rate of 9.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1993. This is 13.4% higher than in 1992 when 8.2 cases were recorded.

Of the publishable 2-digit level groups within this industry the highest total case incidence rate was in

Transportation by Air with a total case incidence rate of 14.7 cases per 100 full-time workers and Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing with a rate of 10.7. The lowest total case incidence rate in this industry was in Communications which includes Radio, Television, and Cable Services with a rate of 4.8.

Figure 10.

Eleven Year History of the Transportation & Public Utilities Industry Maine 1983-1993





Wholesale Trade

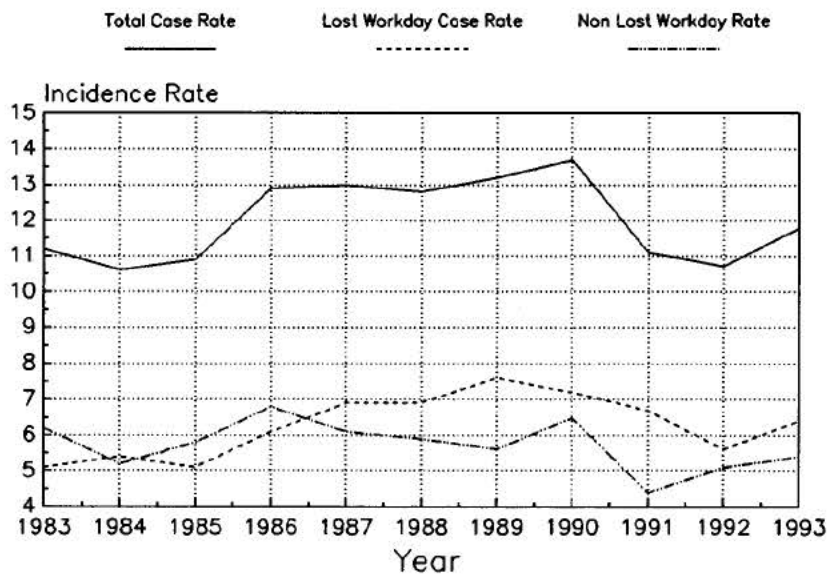
The Wholesale Trade industry recorded an increase in its incidence rates in 1993 after two years of decline. This industry recorded a total case incidence rate of 11.8 cases per 100 full-time workers, an 10.3% increase over 1992.

The incidence rate of 11.8 places the

Wholesale Trade industry into second place among the most hazardous industries in Maine behind the Manufacturing industry.

The increase in the total case incidence rate was primarily due to a sharp increase in the lost workday case rate.

Figure 11. Eleven Year History of the Wholesale Industry
Maine 1983-1993





Retail Trade

The Retail Trade industry's total case incidence rate dipped 4.4% to 8.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1993. This rate is the lowest for the Retail Trade Industry since 1983 when a rate of 8.3 was recorded.

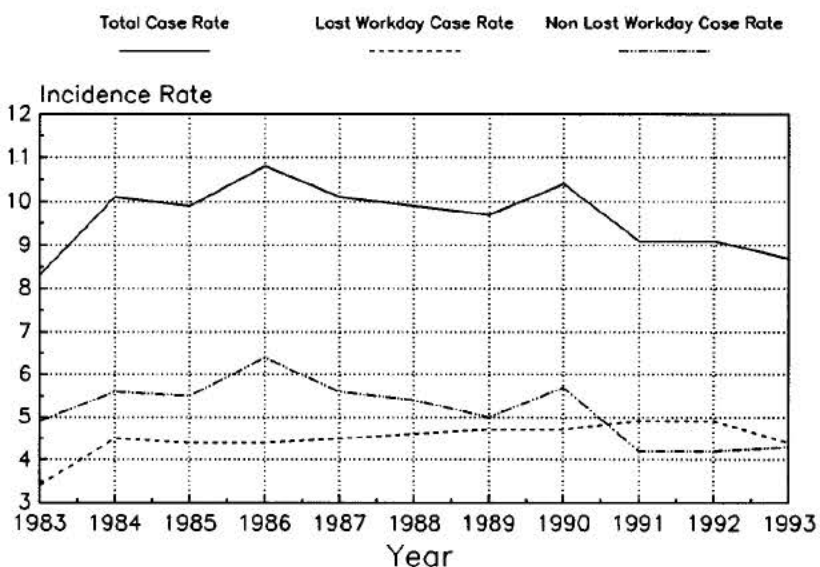
One component of the total case rate is the lost workday case incidence rate. This rate decreased 10.2% to 4.4 cases per 100 full-time workers.

The non lost workday incidence rate

changed only slightly, decreasing 2.3% to 4.3 cases. Within the retail industry, Food Stores had the highest total case incidence rate with 14.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. Following Food Stores was Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers, with 13.6 cases

Apparel and Accessory Stores recorded the lowest total case incidence rate with 4.7 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 12. Eleven Year History of the Retail Industry
Maine 1983-1993





Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

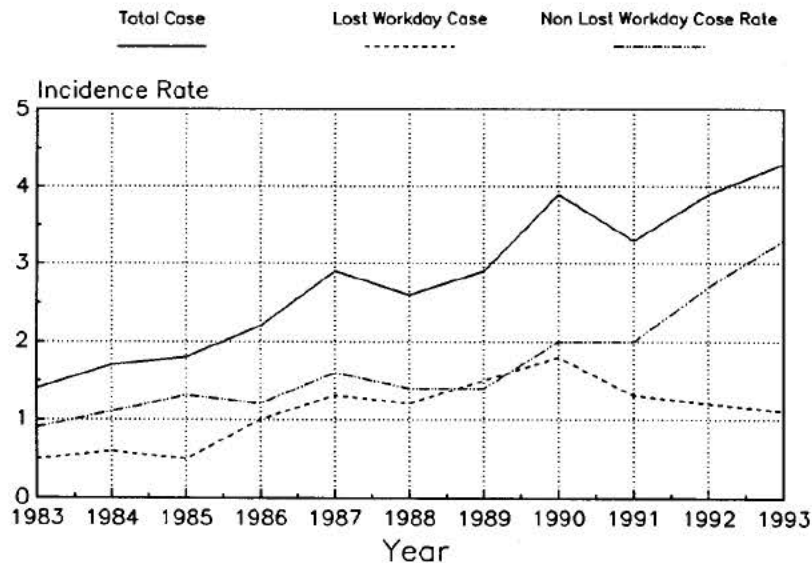
The Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry recorded the lowest incidence rates of all the major industries surveyed in 1993. This can be attributed to relatively fewer hazards present in this industry than in others. This industry experienced a total case incidence rate of 4.3 cases per 100 full-

time workers (up 7.5%).

This industry's lost workday case rate dipped to 1.1 cases (down 8.3%) from 1.2 cases in 1992. On the other hand, the incidence rate for cases without lost time increased 22.2% to 3.3 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 13.

Eleven Year History of the
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Industry
Maine 1983-1993





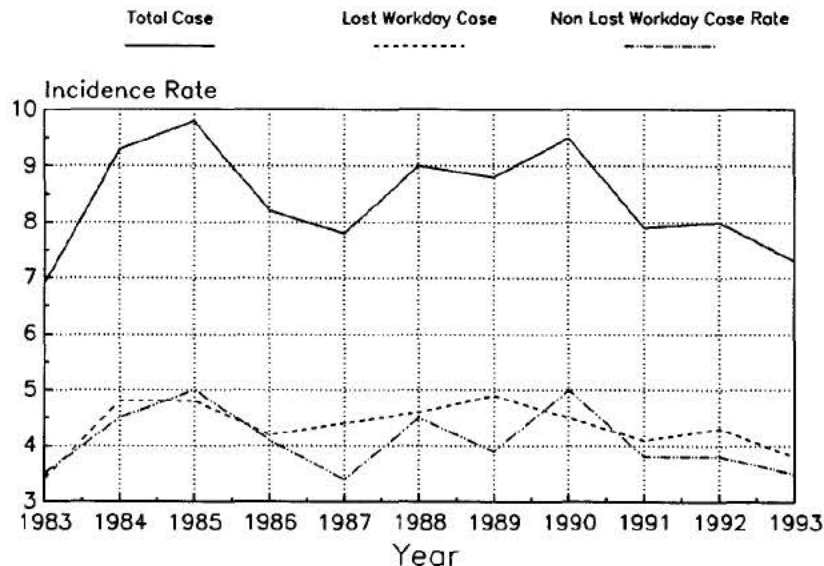
Services

The total case incidence rate for the Services industry dropped 10.0% to 7.2 in 1993. Contributing to the overall change was the lost workday case rate which dropped 11.6% to its lowest level since 1983 with a value of 3.8. The non-lost workday case rate fell 10.5% to a rate of 3.4 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Of the publishable 2-digit level industries in this division, the highest

total case incidence rates were in Auto Repair, Services & Parking and Health Services with total case incidence rates of 10.1 and 9.4, respectively. The lowest total case incidence rates occurred in Membership Organizations with a rate of 3.5 cases per 100 full-time workers and Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management, and Related Services with a rate of 3.6 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 14. Eleven Year History of the Services Industry
Maine 1983-1993





ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

In 1993, there were 42 Major Industry Groups (identified by two-digit SIC codes; see Glossary) for which incidence rates were publishable. Of these, 21 groups recorded lower total case incidence rates in 1993 than in 1992 and 21 groups experienced higher incidence rates.

Of the 42 publishable industry groups, Transportation Equipment (SIC 37) experienced the private sector's highest total case incidence rate. This industry recorded 40.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers. The lowest publishable total case rate was for Depository Institutions (SIC 60), with 3.2 cases per 100 workers. Expressed differently, the total case incidence rate of the most hazardous industry group was almost 13 times greater than that of the least hazardous group. Clearly, a difference exists in the safety experience among various groups.

This difference is often attributable to the hazards encountered in different industries.

In 1993, there were 17 publishable 2-digit industry groups which had total case incidence rates greater than the all-industry (Private Sector) rate of 10.66 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Major changes include Paper and Allied Products (SIC 26) which moved from the fifth position to the number twelve position in 1993; Special Trades Construction (SIC 17) which moved from the seventh spot to the sixteenth position. Rubber, & Plastic Products (SIC 30) moved from the eighth position to the thirteenth fifth in 1993. Wholesale of Nondurable Goods moved up to the seventh position after placing tenth in 1992.

The majority of the 17 groups with above average total case rates were from the Construction and Manufacturing industries. These two groups, which are typically the the most hazardous industries in the private sector, accounted for only 26.7% of the total private sector employment in 1993, but they experienced 46.8% of the recordable cases.

Text Table H: Injury & Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases	
		1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL IND.	01-89	-	-	10.66	10.8	5.42	5.6
Transportation Equipment	37	1	1	40.4	40.3	22.8	21.9
Food & Kindred Products	20	2	2	24.3	20.4	14.5	12.5
Leather & Leather Products	31	3	3	20.9	16.7	8.7	7.8
Furniture and Fixtures	25	4	n/d	20.0	n/d	10.5	n/d
Textile Mill Products	22	5	n/d	19.1	n/d	9.0	n/d
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete	32	6	n/d	16.2	n/d	8.0	n/d
Wholesale-Nondurable Goods	51	7	10	14.7	13.3	8.5	6.9
Lumber & Wood Products	24	8	4	14.5	15.7	7.4	10.1
Food Stores	54	9	9	14.3	14.4	9.1	10.5
Building Material,Hardware, etc.	52	10	n/d	13.6	n/d	6.7	n/d
General Building Contractors	15	11	13	12.5	12.4	6.2	6.7
Paper & Allied Products	26	12	5	12.2	12.7	5.0	5.2
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	13	8	11.9	13.6	5.7	7.6
Industrial and Commercial Mach.	35	14	n/d	11.7	n/d	6.0	n/d
Fabricated Metal Products	34	15	11	11.4	18.8	5.8	9.5
Special Trade Contractors	17	16	7	11.3	11.8	5.6	6.5
Trucking & Warehousing	42	17	15	10.7	10.9	6.8	7.3

'n/d' represents those industry groups that were nondisclosable.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

Text Table I shows the 22 industry groups that recorded total case incidence rates for occupational injuries that were higher than the all-industry (Private Sector) rate of 9.1 cases per 100 full-time workers.

The Industry with the highest total case incidence rate for injuries alone in 1993 was the Transportation Equipment group. This manufacturing subgroup recorded an incidence rate of 32.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1993. This is 4.4% lower than 1992. This industry remains the most hazardous industry due primarily to the inherent risks involved in the work. However, since 1990, the Transportation Equipment group has lowered its

incidence rate for injuries by 35.1%.

Following Transportation Equipment was Furniture and Fixtures with a injury incidence rate of 18.0 cases per 100 full-time workers. This group was a nondisclosable industry in 1992.

The Leather and Leather Products group, with a rate of 14.3 jumped from the sixteenth spot in 1992 to the sixth position in 1993.

The Fabricated Metals Groups fell from the second position all the way down to the fourteenth position with a rate of 10.5

Text Table I: Injury Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases	
		1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL IND.	01-89	-	-	9.1	9.4	4.7	5.0
Transportation Equipment	37	1	1	32.5	34.0	18.8	18.7
Food & Kindred Products	20	2	3	19.3	15.2	11.5	9.7
Furniture and Fixtures	25	3	n/d	18.0	n/d	9.4	n/d
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete	32	4	n/d	15.9	n/d	7.7	n/d
Textile Mill Products	22	5	n/d	14.5	n/d	6.4	n/d
Leather & Leather Products	31	6	16	14.3	9.9	5.1	4.4
Building Material, Hardware, etc.	52	7	n/d	13.4	n/d	6.6	n/d
Wholesale-Nondurable Goods	51	8	7	13.2	12.3	7.7	6.3
Lumber & Wood Products	24	9	4	13.0	14.3	6.6	7.8
General Building Contractors	15	10	6	11.9	12.3	5.7	6.6
Special Trade Contractors	17	11	10	11.2	11.2	5.5	6.4
Food Stores	54	12	8	10.9	12.0	6.8	8.8
Paper & Allied Products	26	13	9	10.8	11.5	4.6	4.9
Fabricated Metal Products	34	14	2	10.5	15.8	5.3	8.0
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing	42	15	11	10.4	10.6	6.7	7.1
Automotive Repair, and Services	75	16	n/d	10.1	n/d	4.6	n/d
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	35	17	18	9.7	9.5	4.7	5.1
General Merchandise Stores	53	18	13	9.4	10.5	5.9	5.9
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	19	12	9.3	10.5	4.1	5.9
Agricultural Services	07	20	17	9.3	9.6	4.9	5.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	21	5	9.2	13.9	4.1	6.8
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	22	n/d	9.2	n/d	4.9	n/d

Note: 'n/d' represents those industry groups that were nondisclosable.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

As shown in Text Table J, 13 industry groups recorded total case incidence rates for occupational **illnesses** that exceeded the all-industry rate of 1.5 cases per 100 full-time workers.

The most hazardous group in terms of illnesses was the Transportation Equipment group (SIC 37). This industry experienced a total illness incidence rate of 7.9 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Cases involving repeated trauma (e.g., tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, hearing loss due to prolonged exposure, etc.) accounted for 63.4% of the illnesses in the Transportation Equipment group.

The Leather and Leather Products group (SIC 31) followed with an incidence rate of 6.6 illness cases per 100 full-time workers. Disorders associated with repeated trauma accounted for 77.7% of the illnesses in this particular industry.

Text Table J: Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine 1993

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases	
		1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL IND.	01-89	-	-	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.6
Transportation Equipment	37	1	2	7.9	6.3	4.0	3.2
Leather & Leather Products	31	2	1	6.6	6.8	3.6	3.4
Insurance Carriers	63	3	n/d	6.3	n/d	0.8	n/d
Food & Kindred Products	20	4	3	5.0	5.2	3.0	2.8
Textile Mill Products	22	5	n/d	4.6	n/d	2.6	n/d
Electronic Equip. Exc Computers	36	6	6	3.6	2.9	2.0	1.1
Food Stores	54	7	9	3.4	2.5	2.3	1.7
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	8	4	2.6	3.1	1.6	1.7
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	9	7	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.6
Industrial / Commercial Machinery	35	10	n/d	2.0	n/d	1.3	n/d
Furniture and Fixtures	25	11	n/d	1.9	n/d	1.2	n/d
Miscellaneous Retail	59	12	n/d	1.7	n/d	0.3	n/d
Legal Services	81	13	10	1.6	2.3	0.3	0.9

Note: 'n/d' represents those industry groups that were nondisclosable.



INCIDENCE RATES BY COMPANY SIZE

Incidence rates vary depending on the size of a business. Generally, small businesses with 1 to 10 employees have relatively low incidence rates of work-related injuries and illnesses, while firms with 50 or more employees have higher incidence rates.

In 1993 companies with 100-249 employees had the highest total case incidence rate of the size class groupings. This size group experienced a total case rate of 14.7 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Companies of size (500-999) experienced the largest percent increase (14.0%) of all the publishable size classes.

The incidence rate for Maine's smallest employers (Size 1-19) remained steady in 1993 at 5.2 cases.

Incidence rates dropped considerably for firms of size (250-499), falling 14.6%.

Text Table K: Total Case Incidence Rate by Size Class, Maine, 1992-1993

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>		
	<u>1993</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
ALL SIZES	10.66	10.8	-1.3
1-19	5.2	5.2	0.0
20-49	9.9	9.0	10.0
50-99	11.6	12.8	-9.4
100-249	14.7	14.3	2.8
250-499	13.5	15.8	-14.6
500-999	10.6	9.3	14.0
1000-2499	11.4	11.8	-3.4

MAINE COMPARED TO THE UNITED STATES

In 1993, the total case incidence rate (unadjusted) in Maine was 25.4% higher than in the United States as a whole (10.66 cases versus 8.5 cases). The lost workday case rate was also higher in Maine than in the U.S. as a whole (5.42 cases versus 3.8 cases). In every year since the survey began, Maine's rates have exceeded the comparable national rates. However, by adjusting the rates to account for the difference in the mix of industries in Maine versus the U.S., this difference is reduced. (See Text Table M.)

Text Table L: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine and the United States, 1972-1993.

Survey Year	<u>Total Cases</u>				<u>Lost Workday Cases</u>				<u>Lost Workdays</u>			
	<u>Maine</u>		<u>United States</u>		<u>Maine</u>		<u>United States</u>		<u>Maine</u>		<u>United States</u>	
	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
1972	11.3		10.9		3.9		3.3		57.6		47.9	
1973	11.4	0.9	11.0	0.9	4.1	5.1	3.4	3.0	71.8	24.7	53.3	11.3
1974	10.9	-4.4	10.4	-5.5	4.1	0.0	3.5	2.9	70.1	-2.4	54.6	2.4
1975	10.3	-5.5	9.1	-12.5	4.2	2.4	3.3	-5.7	77.6	10.7	56.1	2.7
1976	10.4	1.0	9.2	1.1	4.5	7.1	3.5	6.1	79.2	2.1	60.5	7.8
1977	10.4	0.0	9.3	1.1	4.8	6.7	3.8	8.6	87.7	10.7	61.6	1.8
1978	11.7	12.5	9.4	1.1	5.5	14.6	4.1	7.9	96.0	9.5	63.5	3.1
1979	12.1	3.4	9.5	1.1	6.2	12.7	4.3	4.9	104.2	8.5	67.7	6.6
1980	12.0	-0.8	8.7	-8.4	6.1	-1.6	4.0	-7.0	113.7	9.1	65.2	-3.7
1981	11.9	-0.8	8.3	-4.6	6.0	-1.6	3.8	-5.0	112.5	-1.1	61.7	-5.4
1982	10.9	-8.4	7.7	-7.2	5.5	-8.3	3.5	-7.9	114.0	1.3	58.7	-4.9
1983	11.0	0.9	7.6	-1.3	5.6	1.8	3.4	-2.9	110.1	-3.4	58.5	0.3
1984	13.2	20.0	8.0	5.3	6.7	19.6	3.7	8.8	139.4	26.6	63.4	8.4
1985	12.5	-5.3	7.9	-1.3	6.2	-7.5	3.6	-2.7	136.6	-2.0	64.9	2.4
1986	12.9	3.2	7.9	unch.	6.0	-3.2	3.6	unch.	128.2	6.1	65.8	1.4
1987	13.7	6.2	8.3	5.0	6.9	15.0	3.8	5.5	154.8	20.7	69.9	6.2
1988	14.4	5.1	8.6	3.6	7.4	7.2	4.0	5.3	167.9	8.5	76.1	8.9
1989	14.5	1.4	8.6	unch.	7.4	1.4	4.0	unch.	177.6	5.8	78.7	3.4
1990	14.3	-1.4	8.8	2.3	7.0	-5.4	4.1	2.5	173.6	-2.3	84.0	6.7
1991	11.8	-17.5	8.4	-4.5	6.2	-11.4	3.9	-4.9	159.7	-8.0	86.5	3.0
1992	10.8	-8.5	8.9	5.6	5.6	-9.7	3.9	0.0	148.1	-7.3	disc	disc
1993	10.66	-1.3	8.5	-4.5	5.42	-3.2	3.8	-2.6	disc	disc	disc	disc

Note: 'n/a' represents data which is unavailable at time of publication release.
'disc' represents data elements that are discontinued.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

Why are Maine's incidence rates higher than the U.S. as a whole? One reason that can be quantitatively examined is the industry mix (the distribution of total employment in various industries). For instance, if a state's private sector has a higher concentration of employment in more hazardous industries than other states or in the nation as a whole, the incidence rate for this state as a whole would be higher. One can investigate this by using the Standard Industry Mix (SIM) which permits comparisons between states or between a state and the U.S. as a whole.

The Standard Industry Mix bases the injury and illness experience of one area, in this case, a state's overall rate, on the industry mix of the area to which it is being compared to. In this case we are comparing to the United States and its territories as a whole. A more complete explanation can be found in Appendix A.

Adjusting for the Standard Industry Mix has the effect of reducing Maine's Private Sector total case rate by 5.4% to 10.08 cases per 100 full-time workers. The rate for lost workday cases decreased by 5.0% or 5.15 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Text Table M: Total Case Incidence Rates adjusted to the U.S. Industry Mix, by Industry Division, 1993

Industry	Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Workers					
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases		
	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.
PRIVATE SECTOR	10.66	10.08	8.5	5.42	5.15	3.8
Construction	11.1	11.3	12.2	5.4	5.6	5.5
Manufacturing	18.0	15.3	12.1	9.2	8.2	5.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	9.3	9.3	9.5	5.3	5.3	5.4
Wholesale Trade	11.8	11.6	7.8	6.4	6.1	3.7
Retail Trade	8.7	8.6	8.2	4.4	4.4	3.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4.3	4.1	2.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
Services	7.2	6.3	6.7	3.8	3.4	2.8



Reliability of the Estimates

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Errors dealing with response to the survey and recording of cases are minimized through comprehensive edit procedures and follow-up contact with employers to ensure the accuracy of the data. Errors of sampling variance are minimized through the use of randomized stratified sampling techniques. The relative standard error is a measure of the sampling variance.

When applied to the survey estimates, the sampling error serves to define the confidence intervals. The relative standard error, along with the characteristics estimated value defines the confidence interval that would include complete coverage (i.e. a census). The chance is approximately 67% that the estimates produced would have been in the range of one standard error below to one standard error above the estimated value. The chance is approximately 95% that the estimate would have been in the range of two standard errors above and below the estimated

value. The chance is approximately 99.7% that a complete census would produce a value in the range of three standard errors above and below the estimated value.

The relative standard errors for Maine's private sector are shown below. The total case incidence rate of 10.7 cases per 100 full-time workers has a relative standard error of 1.4 % (See Text Table N). This means that the probability is 67% that a complete census would produce a total case incident rate in the range of 1.4% above and 1.4% below the estimated rate of 10.66 which is 10.51 to 10.81. The probability is 95% that a complete census would produce a total case incidence rate in the range of two standard errors above and below the estimated rate which is 10.36 to 10.96. The probability is 99.7% that a complete census would produce a total case incidence rate in the range of three standard errors above and below the estimated rate which is 10.21 to 11.11. These confidence intervals can be calculated for other estimated values by using the same method used here.

Text Table N: Relative Standard Error for Injuries and Illnesses
by Case Type by Industry Division, Maine 1993.

Industry (SIC)	Relative Standard Error		
	Total Case Rate	Lost Workday Case Rate	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
Private Sector	1.4 %	1.5 %	2.0 %
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	7.0 %	9.4 %	10.2 %
Construction	4.5 %	5.9 %	5.5 %
Manufacturing	1.9 %	1.4 %	2.8 %
Transportation & Public Utilities	5.8 %	6.3 %	8.1 %
Wholesale	4.8 %	5.3 %	6.7 %
Retail	4.7 %	5.3 %	6.5 %
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	9.8 %	26.9 %	8.6 %
Services	3.5 %	4.0 %	4.7 %

Public Sector Results



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

Public Sector

1993 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH SURVEY SUMMARY

- * Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine's public sector occurred at an estimated rate of 7.59 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1993.
- * State Government recorded 6.1 cases per 100 full-time workers
- * Local Government recorded 8.3 cases per 100 full-time workers.
- * There were an estimated 3,511 OSHA recordable occupational injuries and illnesses during 1993. Of these, 1,740 resulted in one or more lost workdays which include days away from work or days of restricted activity or both.
- * Injuries accounted for 91.5% of the OSHA recordable cases that occurred in Maine during 1993 were injuries; 8.5% were illnesses.
- * There were an estimated 3,213 recordable injuries in Maine in 1993.
- * There were an estimated 298 recordable illnesses in Maine in 1993.
- * The highest proportion of illnesses were Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma (including tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, hearing loss due to prolonged exposure, etc.). This category accounted for 47.4% of all illnesses reported in State and Local government in 1993. Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents accounted for 13.1% of all illnesses in 1993. Skin Diseases accounted for 7.9% of all recordable illnesses.



OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 7.59 cases per 100 full-time workers in Maine's public sector in 1993. This is the first year that reliable estimates of work-related injury and illness incidence rates have been produced.

State Government recorded a total case incidence rate of 6.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1993.

Local Government recorded a total case incidence rate of 8.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1993.

In State Government, lost workday cases (cases involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both) occurred at the rate of 3.3 cases per 100 workers.

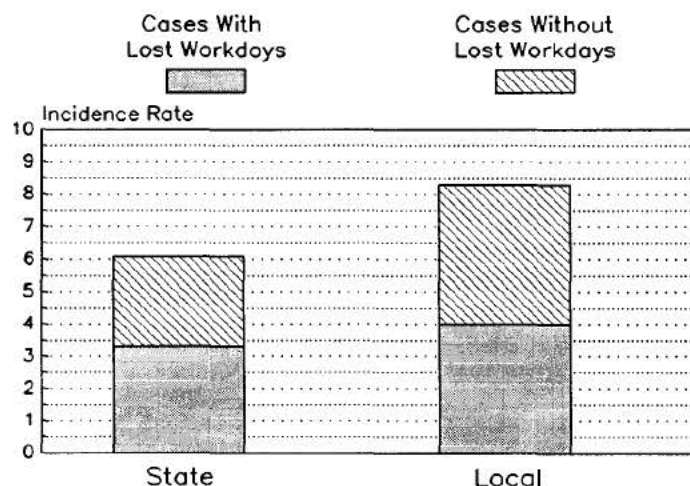
In Local Government, lost workday cases occurred at the rate of 4.0 cases per 100 full-time workers.

State Government workers recorded an incidence rate of 2.8 for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays.

Local Government workers recorded an incidence rate of 4.3 for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays.

Figure 15.

Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type
Public Sector, Maine 1993





ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL HOURS WORKED

Figure 16 and Figure 17 illustrate the annual average employment and total

hours worked for State and Local Government in Maine in 1993.

Figure 16.

**Annual Average Employment
Public Sector, Maine 1993**

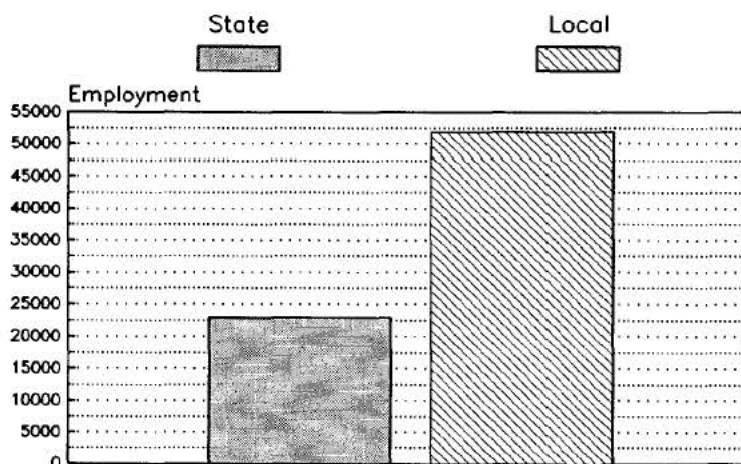
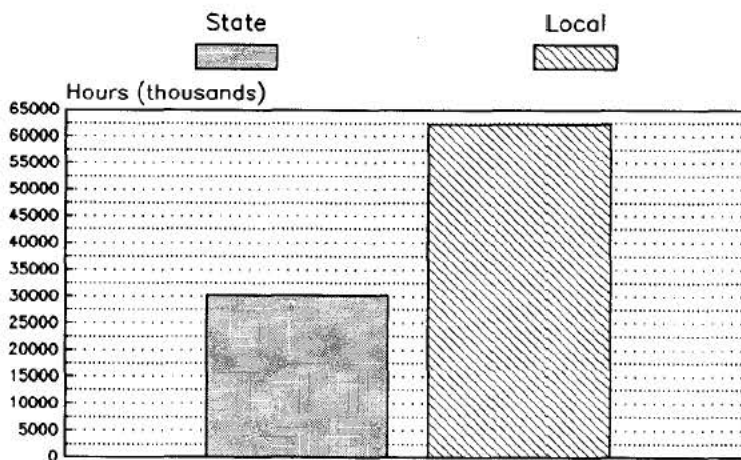


Figure 17.

**Total Hours Worked
Public Sector, Maine 1993**





OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

An occupational injury is an instantaneous event. Examples include a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

In 1993, Maine's public sector work force recorded 7.0 occupational injuries

per 100 full-time workers.

The lost workday case incidence rate due to injuries was 3.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1993, unchanged from 1992.

The incidence rate for cases without lost workdays increased 9.4% to 3.5 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Text Table 0: Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1993

Survey Year	Incidence Rates				
	Total Injuries	Lost workday Injuries	Injuries with days away from work	Injuries with restricted workdays	Injuries without lost workdays
1992	6.7	3.4	3.0	0.4	3.2
1993	7.0	3.4	3.1	0.4	3.5



OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

An occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury (an instantaneous or one-time event), caused by exposure to environmental factors at work. Illnesses also include cases that develop over time, such as tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, or hearing loss due to prolonged exposure.

In 1993, Maine's public sector work force recorded 0.6 occupational illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

The lost workday case incidence rate due to illnesses was 0.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1993, unchanged from 1992.

The incidence rate for illnesses without lost workdays was 0.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1993.

Text Table P: Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1993

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>				
	<u>Total Illnesses</u>	<u>Lost workday illnesses</u>	<u>Illnesses with days away from work</u>	<u>Illnesses with restricted workdays</u>	<u>Illnesses without lost workdays</u>
1992	0.7	0.3	0.2	<0.1	0.4
1993	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

Text Table Q lists the estimated number of occupational illnesses in 1992. There are seven illness types recognized in the survey. (see Appendix D for descriptions of the types of illnesses in each category.) **Disorders associated with repeated trauma** which includes tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and hearing loss due

to prolonged exposure accounted for 47.6% of all the occupational illnesses that occurred in State and Local government 1993. Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents accounted for 13.0% of the illnesses. Occupational skin diseases and disorders accounted for 7.9% of the illnesses recorded in State and Local government in 1993.

Text Table Q: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1993

<u>Type of Illness</u>	<u>Number of Illnesses</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>
Total all Types	292	100	192
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	139	55	84
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	23	9	14
Respiratory Diseases due to Toxic Agents	38	13	25
Disorders due to physical agents	10	4	6
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	8	0	8
Dust diseases of the lungs	2	1	1
All other occupational illnesses	72	18	54



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

Figures 18 and 19 illustrates the breakdown of each illness type as a percent of all illnesses recorded in State and Local government in 1993.

Figure 18. Percentage of Occupational Illnesses by Type
State Government, Maine, 1993

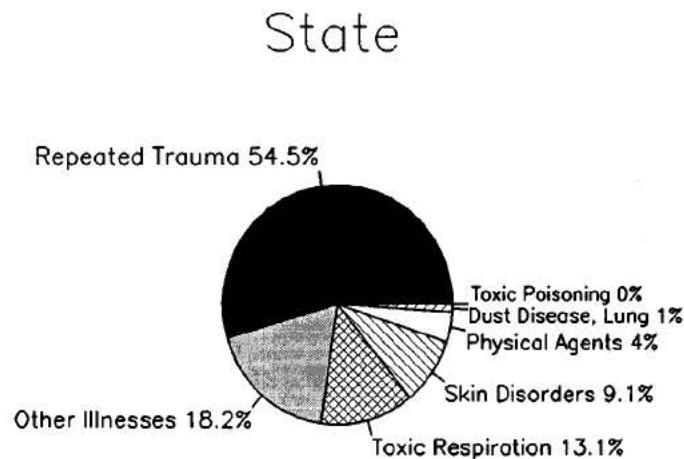
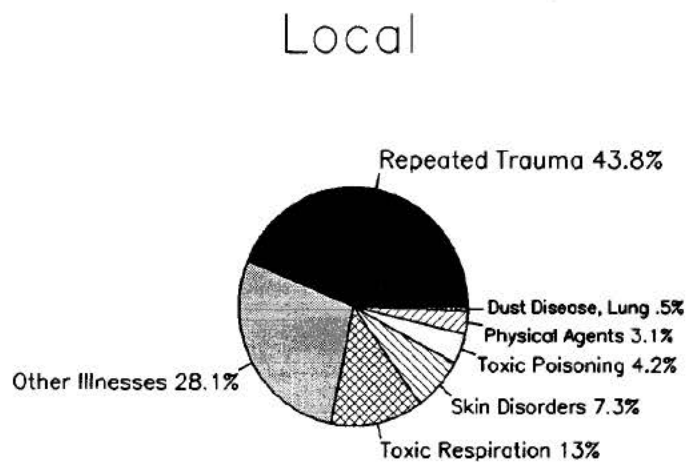


Figure 19. Percentage of Occupational Illnesses by Type
Local Government, Maine, 1993





Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 1 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	10.66	5.42	3.66	1.76	5.24
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	01-09	8.6	5.0	4.7	0.3	3.6
Agricultural Production	01-02	8.0	5.1	4.9	0.2	2.9
Agricultural Services	07	9.7	5.2	4.7	0.4	4.5
Contract Construction	15-17	11.1	5.4	4.7	0.7	5.7
General Building Contractors	15	12.5	6.2	5.5	0.7	6.3
General Contractors - Residential	152	10.3	5.3	4.9	0.4	5.0
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	16.6	7.8	6.5	1.2	8.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	9.4	4.3	3.3	1.0	5.1
Highway and Street Construction	161	13.2	6.2	5.0	1.3	6.9
Heavy Constr., except Highway & Street	162	6.2	2.7	2.0	0.7	3.6
Special Trades Contractors	17	11.3	5.6	5.0	0.6	5.7
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	10.8	5.1	4.5	0.6	5.7
Electrical Work	173	9.3	3.1	2.7	0.4	6.2
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	9.7	4.9	4.2	0.6	4.8
Manufacturing	20-39	18.0	9.2	4.4	4.7	8.8
Food and Kindred Products	20	24.3	14.5	9.3	5.2	9.8
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits & Veg.	203	15.7	6.7	6.0	0.8	8.9
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Veget.	2037	15.8	6.3	5.5	0.8	9.5
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	36.2	20.3	9.3	10.9	15.9
Textile Mill Products	22	19.1	9.0	4.9	4.0	10.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	17.7	7.4	4.6	2.8	10.3
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	10.6	6.4	3.3	3.1	4.2
Lumber and Wood Products	24	14.5	7.4	4.9	2.6	7.1
Logging	241	10.3	7.2	7.1	0.1	3.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	14.5	8.0	4.4	3.6	6.6
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	15.0	6.5	2.9	3.6	8.5
Furniture and Fixtures	25	20.0	10.5	5.0	5.6	9.4
Paper and Allied Products	26	12.2	5.0	1.9	3.2	7.1
Paper Mills	262	12.7	5.1	1.7	3.4	7.6
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	27	6.8	3.6	2.2	1.4	3.2
Commercial Printing	275	9.0	4.6	2.3	2.4	4.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	11.9	5.7	3.4	2.2	6.3
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	12.2	5.2	3.4	1.8	7.1
Leather and Leather Products	31	20.9	8.7	5.8	2.9	12.2
Footwear, except Rubber	314	20.1	8.2	6.1	2.2	11.9
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	27.3	9.7	9.2	0.5	17.7
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	17.0	8.3	4.3	4.1	8.7



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 1 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	32	16.2	8.0	6.0	2.0	8.2
Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery, Transportation Equipment	34	11.4	5.8	4.0	1.8	5.6
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	35	11.7	6.0	3.7	2.3	5.7
Miscellaneous Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment	359	11.9	5.3	3.1	2.2	6.6
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, exc. Computer Eq.	36	8.0	4.4	2.6	1.8	3.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	5.3	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.5
Transportation Equipment	37	40.4	22.8	6.4	16.4	17.6
Aircraft and Parts	372	20.7	4.8	4.1	0.7	15.9
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	44.8	26.3	6.8	19.4	18.5
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	9.3	5.3	4.7	0.6	4.0
Motor Freight Transport. and Warehousing	42	10.7	6.8	6.4	0.4	3.8
Communications	48	6.9	3.0	2.1	0.8	3.9
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	10.2	5.1	4.2	1.0	5.1
Electric Services	491	8.5	3.0	2.1	0.8	5.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50-59	9.4	4.8	3.9	0.9	4.6
Wholesale Trade	50-51	11.8	6.4	5.1	1.3	5.4
Wholesale Trade, Durable goods	50	8.7	4.1	3.5	0.6	4.6
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies	504	4.7	2.9	2.7	0.3	1.7
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	9.8	3.5	2.7	0.8	6.3
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable goods	51	14.7	8.5	6.5	1.9	6.3
Groceries and Related Products	514	20.7	12.4	9.4	3.0	8.3
Retail Trade	52-59	8.7	4.4	3.5	0.8	4.3
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	13.6	6.7	5.1	1.5	6.9
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	521	13.3	5.2	3.3	1.9	8.1
Hardware Stores	525	12.8	7.4	5.6	1.7	5.4
General Merchandise Stores	53	9.8	6.2	5.2	0.9	3.6
Department Stores	531	11.0	6.8	5.9	0.9	4.2
Food Stores	54	14.3	9.1	6.8	2.4	5.2
Grocery Stores	541	14.5	9.5	6.9	2.6	5.0
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	55	6.8	2.6	2.5	0.2	4.2
Motor Vehicle Dealers(New and Used)	551	8.6	2.5	2.1	0.4	6.1
Gasoline Service Stations	554	5.3	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.6



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 1 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	4.7	1.4	1.3	0.1	3.3
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	5.3	3.7	3.5	0.3	1.6
Home Furniture and Furnishings Stores	571	7.8	5.4	5.0	0.4	2.4
Eating and Drinking Places	58	7.6	3.0	2.5	0.5	4.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	4.3	1.1	0.9	0.1	3.3
Depository Institutions	60	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.5
Commercial Banks	602	5.6	1.4	1.3	0.0	4.3
Insurance Carriers	63	8.9	1.4	1.0	0.4	7.5
Real Estate	65	4.7	1.9	1.7	0.2	2.9
Services	70-89	7.2	3.8	2.8	0.9	3.4
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	70	7.6	3.9	3.5	0.4	3.7
Hotels and Motels	701	9.3	4.8	4.3	0.5	4.6
Business Services	73	5.7	3.6	3.1	0.5	2.0
Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking	75	10.1	4.6	4.0	0.6	5.5
Automotive Repair Shops	753	12.0	5.0	4.3	0.7	7.0
Amusement and Recreation Services	79	5.8	3.4	2.6	0.7	2.5
Health Services	80	9.4	5.2	3.8	1.4	4.2
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	801	8.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	8.4
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	15.9	10.6	7.5	3.1	5.3
Residential Care	806	8.6	5.0	3.7	1.2	3.6
Educational Services	82	4.3	2.3	1.7	0.5	2.0
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	3.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	2.0
Social Services	83	6.0	2.6	2.3	0.3	3.4
Individual and Family Social Services	832	3.9	1.8	1.8	0.0	2.1
Hospitals	836	9.6	4.4	3.6	0.8	5.1
Membership Organizations	86	3.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	3.0
Civil, Social, and Fraternal Associations	864	5.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	4.4
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Man- Engineering, and Related Services	87	3.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	2.1
Management and Public Relations Serv.	874	4.1	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.0
Public Sector		7.59	3.76	3.31	0.46	3.83
State Government		6.1	3.3	2.8	0.5	2.8
Local Government		8.3	4.0	3.6	0.4	4.3



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 2 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	9.1	4.7	3.3	1.4	4.4
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	01-09	7.9	4.5	4.2	0.2	3.5
Agricultural Production	01-02	6.8	4.1	4.0	0.1	2.7
Agricultural Services	07	9.3	4.9	4.5	0.4	4.4
Contract Construction	15-17	10.9	5.3	4.6	0.7	5.6
General Building Contractors	15	11.9	5.7	5.1	0.6	6.2
General Contractors - Residential	152	9.7	4.8	4.4	0.4	4.8
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	16.1	7.4	6.4	1.0	8.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	9.2	4.1	3.2	1.0	5.0
Highway and Street Construction	161	13.1	6.2	5.0	1.3	6.8
Heavy Constr., except Highway & Street	162	6.0	2.4	1.7	0.7	3.6
Special Trades Contractors	17	11.2	5.5	4.9	0.6	5.7
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	10.8	5.1	4.4	0.6	5.7
Electrical Work	173	9.1	2.8	2.4	0.4	6.2
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	9.5	4.9	4.2	0.6	4.7
Manufacturing	20-39	14.5	7.3	3.7	3.6	7.2
Food and Kindred Products	20	19.3	11.5	8.4	3.1	7.8
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits & Veg.	203	14.4	6.3	5.6	0.7	8.1
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Veget.	2037	14.5	5.9	5.2	0.8	8.6
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	22.6	12.9	7.6	5.3	9.7
Textile Mill Products	22	14.5	6.4	3.6	2.8	8.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	12.9	5.3	3.4	1.9	7.6
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	8.0	4.7	2.3	2.4	3.3
Lumber and Wood Products	24	13.0	6.6	4.6	2.0	6.4
Logging	241	10.2	7.2	7.1	0.1	3.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	13.1	7.1	4.1	3.0	6.0
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	12.2	5.2	2.6	2.6	7.0
Furniture and Fixtures	25	18.0	9.4	4.1	5.2	8.7
Paper and Allied Products	26	10.8	4.6	1.7	2.9	6.2
Paper Mills	262	11.2	4.6	1.5	3.1	6.6
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	27	5.8	3.0	1.9	1.1	2.8
Commercial Printing	275	8.8	4.4	2.1	2.3	4.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	9.3	4.1	2.2	1.8	5.2
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	9.7	3.7	2.2	1.5	5.9
Leather and Leather Products	31	14.3	5.1	3.7	1.4	9.1
Footwear, except Rubber	314	13.5	4.5	3.7	0.8	9.0
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	21.3	6.4	6.2	0.2	14.9
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	9.1	3.8	2.5	1.3	5.3



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 2 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	32	15.9	7.7	5.9	1.8	8.2
Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery, Transportation Equipment	34	10.5	5.3	3.7	1.6	5.2
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	35	9.7	4.7	3.2	1.5	5.0
Miscellaneous Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment	359	10.2	4.1	2.9	1.2	6.1
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, exc. Computer Eq.	36	4.4	2.4	1.8	0.6	2.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.4
Transportation Equipment	37	32.5	18.8	5.5	13.3	13.7
Aircraft and Parts	372	15.9	3.5	3.2	0.3	12.4
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	36.2	21.7	5.9	15.8	14.5
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	8.8	5.1	4.5	0.6	3.6
Motor Freight Transport. and Warehousing	42	10.4	6.7	6.3	0.4	3.7
Communications	48	5.9	2.6	2.0	0.6	3.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	9.2	4.9	3.9	1.0	4.3
Electric Services	491	7.5	2.7	1.9	0.8	4.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50-59	8.3	4.3	3.5	0.7	4.1
Wholesale Trade	50-51	10.9	5.9	4.8	1.1	5.0
Wholesale Trade, Durable goods	50	8.3	3.9	3.3	0.6	4.4
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies	504	4.5	2.7	2.5	0.3	1.7
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	9.5	3.3	2.6	0.7	6.3
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable goods	51	13.2	7.7	6.1	1.6	5.6
Groceries and Related Products	514	18.8	11.4	8.8	2.7	7.4
Retail Trade	52-59	7.6	3.8	3.2	0.6	3.8
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	13.4	6.6	5.1	1.5	6.7
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	521	12.9	5.1	3.3	1.8	7.8
Hardware Stores	525	12.8	7.4	5.6	1.7	5.4
General Merchandise Stores	53	9.4	5.9	5.0	0.9	3.5
Department Stores	531	10.7	6.6	5.7	0.9	4.1
Food Stores	54	10.9	6.8	5.3	1.6	4.1
Grocery Stores	541	10.8	7.0	5.3	1.7	3.8
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	55	6.3	2.5	2.3	0.2	3.9
Motor Vehicle Dealers(New and Used)	551	8.5	2.5	2.1	0.4	6.0
Gasoline Service Stations	554	3.9	2.2	2.2	0.0	1.8



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 2 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	4.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	3.2
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	5.3	3.7	3.5	0.3	1.6
Home Furniture and Furnishings Stores	571	7.8	5.4	5.0	0.4	2.4
Eating and Drinking Places	58	7.3	2.8	2.5	0.3	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.7
Depository Institutions	60	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.1
Commercial Banks	602	4.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	3.7
Insurance Carriers	63	2.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.0
Real Estate	65	4.7	1.9	1.7	0.2	2.9
Services	70-89	6.5	3.5	2.6	0.8	3.0
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	70	7.6	3.9	3.5	0.4	3.7
Hotels and Motels	701	9.3	4.7	4.2	0.5	4.6
Business Services	73	4.8	3.0	2.8	0.3	1.8
Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking	75	10.1	4.6	4.0	0.6	5.5
Automotive Repair Shops	753	11.9	5.0	4.3	0.7	6.9
Amusement and Recreation Services	79	5.8	3.4	2.6	0.7	2.5
Health Services	80	8.6	4.9	3.5	1.4	3.7
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	801	8.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	7.7
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	15.0	10.1	7.1	3.0	4.9
Hospitals	806	7.5	4.6	3.4	1.2	2.9
Educational Services	82	3.5	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.7
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	3.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.0
Social Services	83	5.4	2.4	2.1	0.3	3.0
Individual and Family Social Services	832	2.8	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.3
Residential Care	836	9.5	4.4	3.6	0.8	5.1
Membership Organizations	86	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.8
Civil, Social, and Fraternal Associations	864	5.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	4.4
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Man- agement, and Related Services	87	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.4
Management and Public Relations Serv.	874	3.7	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.9
Public Sector		7.0	3.4	3.1	0.4	3.5
State Government		5.5	3.0	2.6	0.4	2.5
Local Government		7.7	3.7	3.3	0.4	4.0



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 3 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	01-09	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
Agricultural Production	01-02	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.2
Agricultural Services	07	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Contract Construction	15-17	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
General Building Contractors	15	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
General Contractors - Residential	152	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Highway and Street Construction	161	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Heavy Constr., except Highway & Street	162	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Special Trades Contractors	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Electrical Work	173	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	20-39	3.5	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.7
Food and Kindred Products	20	5.0	3.0	0.9	2.1	2.0
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits & Veg.	203	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.8
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Veget.	2037	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9
Textile Mill Products	22	4.6	2.6	1.3	1.2	2.0
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	4.8	2.1	1.3	0.9	2.7
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.0
Lumber and Wood Products	24	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.7
Logging	241	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.5
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	2.8	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.4
Furniture and Fixtures	25	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.8
Paper and Allied Products	26	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9
Paper Mills	262	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	27	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Commercial Printing	275	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.0
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	2.6	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.1
Leather and Leather Products	31	6.6	3.6	2.1	1.5	3.1
Footwear, except Rubber	314	6.6	3.7	2.4	1.4	2.9
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	6.0	3.3	3.0	0.3	2.7
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	7.9	4.5	1.7	2.8	3.4



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 3 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	32	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery, Transportation Equipment	34	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	35	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.7
Miscellaneous Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment	359	1.8	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.5
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, exc. Computer Eq.	36	3.6	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.7
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.1
Transportation Equipment	37	7.9	4.0	0.9	3.1	3.9
Aircraft and Parts	372	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.5
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	8.6	4.5	0.9	3.6	4.0
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Motor Freight Transport. and Warehousing	42	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Communications	48	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7
Electric Services	491	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50-59	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Wholesale Trade	50-51	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Wholesale Trade, Durable goods	50	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies	504	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable goods	51	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7
Groceries and Related Products	514	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8
Retail Trade	52-59	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	521	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Hardware Stores	525	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	53	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Department Stores	531	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Food Stores	54	3.4	2.3	1.5	0.8	1.1
Grocery Stores	541	3.7	2.5	1.6	0.9	1.2
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	55	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Motor Vehicle Dealers(New and Used)	551	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gasoline Service Stations	554	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.8



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 3 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home Furniture and Furnishings Stores	571	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eating and Drinking Places	58	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.5
Depository Institutions	60	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
Commercial Banks	602	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.6
Insurance Carriers	63	6.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	5.5
Real Estate	65	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	70-89	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hotels and Motels	701	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business Services	73	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking	75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Automotive Repair Shops	753	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amusement and Recreation Services	79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Services	80	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	801	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Hospitals	806	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Educational Services	82	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Social Services	83	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Individual and Family Social Services	832	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7
Residential Care	836	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Membership Organizations	86	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Civil, Social, and Fraternal Associations	864	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Man- agement, and Related Services	87	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7
Management and Public Relations Serv.	874	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1
Public Sector		0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
State Government		0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Local Government		0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 4 - Number of recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	35,758	18,190	12,276	5,914	17,567
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	01-09	387	224	212	12	163
Agricultural Production	01-02	139	89	86	3	50
Agricultural Services	07	200	107	98	9	93
Contract Construction	15-17	2,159	1,053	914	139	1,106
General Building Contractors	15	542	268	238	30	274
General Contractors - Residential	152	295	152	141	12	142
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	247	115	97	18	132
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	405	185	143	42	220
Highway and Street Construction	161	257	122	97	25	136
Heavy Constr., except Highway & Street	162	148	64	47	17	84
Special Trades Contractors	17	1,212	600	533	67	612
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	217	103	90	13	114
Electrical Work	173	138	46	40	6	93
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	338	170	148	22	168
Manufacturing	20-39	14,581	7,422	3,585	3,837	7,159
Food and Kindred Products	20	1,286	767	493	274	519
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits & Veg.	203	223	96	85	11	127
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Veget.	2037	209	84	73	11	125
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	415	232	107	125	182
Textile Mill Products	22	1,010	476	261	214	534
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	460	193	121	72	267
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	190	115	59	55	75
Lumber and Wood Products	24	1,490	763	498	265	727
Logging	241	242	169	166	3	72
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	409	225	123	102	184
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	540	235	104	131	305
Furniture and Fixtures	25	208	110	52	58	98
Paper and Allied Products	26	2,040	846	312	534	1,193
Paper Mills	262	1,879	759	250	509	1,120
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	27	280	149	92	58	131
Commercial Printing	275	167	86	42	44	81
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	334	159	96	62	175
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	289	122	80	41	167
Leather and Leather Products	31	1,793	748	499	249	1,049
Footwear, except Rubber	314	1,384	567	419	148	817
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	818	289	274	15	528
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	423	207	106	101	216



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 4 - Number of recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	32	184	91	69	22	93
Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery, Transportation Equipment	34	284	144	99	45	139
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	35	350	178	111	68	172
Miscellaneous Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment	359	210	94	55	39	116
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, exc. Computer Eq.	36	373	204	122	82	169
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	176	93	45	47	83
Transportation Equipment	37	4,499	2,537	713	1,824	1,962
Aircraft and Parts	372	299	69	59	10	230
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	4,118	2,414	627	1,787	1,704
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	1,986	1,137	999	138	849
Motor Freight Transport. and Warehousing	42	900	576	540	36	323
Communications	48	288	126	90	35	163
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	459	231	187	44	228
Electric Services	491	339	118	85	33	221
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50-59	9,196	4,704	3,795	909	4,492
Wholesale Trade	50-51	2,613	1,408	1,121	288	1,205
Wholesale Trade, Durable goods	50	921	437	371	66	484
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies	504	84	53	48	5	31
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	246	89	69	20	157
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable goods	51	1,692	972	750	222	721
Groceries and Related Products	514	1,170	702	534	168	468
Retail Trade	52-59	6,583	3,296	2,674	622	3,287
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	580	286	220	66	293
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	521	305	120	77	43	185
Hardware Stores	525	169	97	74	23	71
General Merchandise Stores	53	760	480	407	72	281
Department Stores	531	621	385	336	49	237
Food Stores	54	1,868	1,193	883	310	675
Grocery Stores	541	1,730	1,132	822	310	597
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	55	708	275	255	20	433
Motor Vehicle Dealers(New and Used)	551	416	121	101	20	295
Gasoline Service Stations	554	170	88	88	0	82



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 4 - Number of recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	164	48	46	2	116
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	135	94	88	6	40
Home Furniture and Furnishings Stores	571	120	83	76	6	38
Eating and Drinking Places	58	1,591	616	516	100	975
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	893	220	192	28	673
Depository Institutions	60	265	61	60	2	204
Commercial Banks	602	249	61	60	2	188
Insurance Carriers	63	456	73	50	22	384
Real Estate	65	122	48	44	5	74
Services	70-89	6,540	3,421	2,571	850	3,119
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	70	453	231	208	23	222
Hotels and Motels	701	453	231	208	23	222
Business Services	73	432	276	234	42	156
Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking	75	356	161	141	206	195
Automotive Repair Shops	753	265	110	96	14	154
Amusement and Recreation Services	79	177	102	80	22	75
Health Services	80	3,504	1,940	1,413	528	1,563
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	801	368	19	14	5	349
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	1,535	1,022	726	296	513
Residential Care	806	1,482	859	643	216	622
Educational Services	82	200	107	82	25	93
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	79	39	39	0	40
Social Services	83	504	220	194	27	283
Individual and Family Social Services	832	99	46	46	0	53
Hospitals	836	268	124	101	23	144
Membership Organizations	86	71	12	6	6	59
Civil, Social, and Fraternal Associations	864	52	9	3	6	43
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Man- agement, and Related Services	87	298	119	74	45	179
Management and Public Relations Serv.	874	79	40	24	17	39
Public Sector		3,511	1,740	1,532	208	1,771
State Government		924	497	422	76	426
Local Government		2,587	1,242	1,110	132	1,345



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 5 - Number of recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	30,628	15,718	10,999	4,719	14,909
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	01-09	358	202	191	11	156
Agricultural Production	01-02	117	71	69	2	46
Agricultural Services	07	192	102	93	9	90
Contract Construction	15-17	2,115	1,022	886	135	1,093
General Building Contractors	15	516	249	223	26	268
General Contractors - Residential	152	277	139	127	12	138
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	240	110	96	14	129
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	396	179	137	42	217
Highway and Street Construction	161	255	122	97	25	133
Heavy Constr., except Highway & Street	162	141	57	40	17	84
Special Trades Contractors	17	1,202	594	527	67	608
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	216	101	88	13	114
Electrical Work	173	135	42	36	6	93
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	333	170	148	22	163
Manufacturing	20-39	11,751	5,929	2,975	2,954	5,822
Food and Kindred Products	20	1,022	609	444	165	413
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits & Veg.	203	206	90	80	10	115
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Veget.	2037	192	78	68	10	113
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	258	147	87	60	111
Textile Mill Products	22	769	340	192	148	428
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	335	137	88	49	197
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	143	84	41	43	59
Lumber and Wood Products	24	1,332	679	474	205	653
Logging	241	240	169	166	3	71
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	367	198	114	84	169
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	441	187	92	95	254
Furniture and Fixtures	25	188	97	43	55	90
Paper and Allied Products	26	1,815	767	284	483	1,043
Paper Mills	262	1,662	685	225	460	976
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	27	240	124	78	47	116
Commercial Printing	275	162	82	40	42	80
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	260	114	62	51	146
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	228	88	51	36	140
Leather and Leather Products	31	1,224	441	318	123	784
Footwear, except Rubber	314	929	311	256	55	618
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	637	191	184	6	447
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	227	95	63	32	132



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 5 - Number of recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹						
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	32	181	88	67	21	93
Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery, Transportation Equipment	34	261	132	91	41	129
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	35	290	140	96	44	150
Miscellaneous Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment	359	179	72	51	21	107
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, exc. Computer Eq.	36	204	113	83	30	91
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	99	53	31	22	46
Transportation Equipment	37	3,620	2,091	610	1,481	1,529
Aircraft and Parts	372	230	51	46	5	179
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	3,331	1,999	543	1,456	1,332
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	1,873	1,096	969	127	777
Motor Freight Transport. and Warehousing	42	874	565	530	35	308
Communications	48	248	110	85	25	138
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	417	221	177	44	196
Electric Services	491	297	108	75	33	189
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50-59	8,147	4,174	3,458	717	3,973
Wholesale Trade	50-51	2,403	1,297	1,056	241	1,107
Wholesale Trade, Durable goods	50	884	417	356	61	468
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies	504	81	49	45	5	31
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	240	83	64	18	157
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable goods	51	1,519	880	700	180	639
Groceries and Related Products	514	1,067	647	496	150	420
Retail Trade	52-59	5,744	2,878	2,402	476	2,866
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	572	283	218	65	288
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	521	297	117	75	42	180
Hardware Stores	525	169	97	74	23	71
General Merchandise Stores	53	730	459	391	69	270
Department Stores	531	605	372	323	49	233
Food Stores	54	1,428	893	691	202	535
Grocery Stores	541	1,289	833	630	202	457
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	55	656	255	236	20	401
Motor Vehicle Dealers(New and Used)	551	411	120	100	20	291
Gasoline Service Stations	554	126	69	69	0	56



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 5 - Number of recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	156	44	44	0	112
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	135	94	88	6	40
Home Furniture and Furnishings Stores	571	120	83	76	6	38
Eating and Drinking Places	58	1,517	583	512	71	935
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	501	143	133	10	358
Depository Institutions	60	201	26	26	0	175
Commercial Banks	602	189	26	26	0	163
Insurance Carriers	63	135	33	28	5	102
Real Estate	65	122	48	44	5	74
Services	70-89	5,869	3,145	2,380	765	2,724
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	70	451	229	206	23	222
Hotels and Motels	701	451	229	206	23	222
Business Services	73	369	232	210	21	137
Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking	75	355	161	141	20	194
Automotive Repair Shops	753	264	110	96	14	153
Amusement and Recreation Services	79	177	102	80	22	75
Health Services	80	3,206	1,834	1,325	508	1,372
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	801	339	19	14	5	320
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	1,447	976	689	287	471
Hospitals	806	1,300	798	593	206	502
Educational Services	82	166	88	64	24	78
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	69	29	29	0	40
Social Services	83	455	200	173	27	256
Individual and Family Social Services	832	72	38	38	0	34
Residential Care	836	265	125	100	23	143
Membership Organizations	86	65	10	4	6	55
Civil, Social, and Fraternal Associations	864	52	9	3	6	43
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Man- agement, and Related Services	87	194	74	52	22	119
Management and Public Relations Serv.	874	71	33	17	17	38
Public Sector		3,213	1,594	1,415	178	1,619
State Government		823	450	386	64	373
Local Government		2,390	1,144	1,029	114	1,246



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 6 - Number of recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	5,130	2,472	1,277	1,195	2,658
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	01-09	29	22	22	1	7
Agricultural Production	01-02	21	17	16	1	4
Agricultural Services	07	8	5	5	0	3
Contract Construction	15-17	45	31	28	4	13
General Building Contractors	15	25	19	15	4	6
General Contractors - Residential	152	18	14	14	0	4
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	8	5	1	4	3
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	9	7	7	0	2
Highway and Street Construction	161	2	0	0	0	2
Heavy Constr., except Highway & Street	162	7	7	7	0	0
Special Trades Contractors	17	10	6	6	0	4
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	1	1	1	0	0
Electrical Work	173	4	4	4	0	0
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	4	0	0	0	4
Manufacturing	20-39	2,830	1,493	610	883	1,337
Food and Kindred Products	20	264	158	49	109	106
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits & Veg.	203	18	6	5	1	12
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Veget.	2037	18	6	5	1	12
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	156	85	20	65	71
Textile Mill Products	22	241	135	69	66	106
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	126	56	33	23	70
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	47	30	18	12	16
Lumber and Wood Products	24	158	84	24	60	74
Logging	241	1	0	0	0	1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	42	26	8	18	15
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	99	48	11	37	52
Furniture and Fixtures	25	20	12	9	3	8
Paper and Allied Products	26	225	80	28	51	145
Paper Mills	262	218	74	24	49	144
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	27	40	25	14	11	15
Commercial Printing	275	5	4	2	2	1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	74	45	34	11	29
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	61	34	29	5	27
Leather and Leather Products	31	569	307	181	126	262
Footwear, except Rubber	314	455	256	162	93	199
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	180	99	90	9	81
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	197	112	43	69	84



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 6 - Number of recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	32	3	3	2	1	0
Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery, Transportation Equipment	34	22	12	8	4	10
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	35	60	38	15	24	22
Miscellaneous Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment	359	31	22	4	18	9
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, exc. Computer Eq.	36	169	91	39	52	78
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	77	39	14	25	37
Transportation Equipment	37	879	446	103	343	433
Aircraft and Parts	372	69	18	13	5	51
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	787	415	84	331	372
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	113	42	30	11	72
Motor Freight Transport. and Warehousing	42	26	11	10	1	15
Communications	48	41	16	5	10	25
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	42	10	10	0	32
Electric Services	491	42	10	10	0	32
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50-59	1,049	530	337	193	519
Wholesale Trade	50-51	210	112	65	46	98
Wholesale Trade, Durable goods	50	37	20	15	5	17
Professional and Commercial	504	4	4	4	0	0
Equipment and Supplies	508	6	6	5	1	0
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	51	173	92	50	42	82
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable goods	514	103	55	38	18	48
Groceries and Related Products	52-59	839	418	272	146	421
Retail Trade	52-59	839	418	272	146	421
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	8	3	2	1	5
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	521	8	3	2	1	5
Hardware Stores	525	0	0	0	0	0
General Merchandise Stores	53	31	20	17	4	10
Department Stores	531	16	13	13	0	3
Food Stores	54	440	300	192	108	141
Grocery Stores	541	440	300	192	108	141
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	55	52	19	19	0	32
Motor Vehicle Dealers(New and Used)	551	5	1	1	0	4
Gasoline Service Stations	554	44	18	18	0	26



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

TABLE 6 - Number of recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ¹						
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	7	4	2	2	3
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	0	0	0	0	0
Home Furniture and Furnishings Stores	571	0	0	0	0	0
Eating and Drinking Places	58	74	34	4	29	40
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	392	77	59	19	315
Depository Institutions	60	63	35	33	2	29
Commercial Banks	602	60	35	33	2	25
Insurance Carriers	63	321	40	22	17	281
Real Estate	65	0	0	0	0	0
Services	70-89	671	276	191	84	395
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	70	2	2	2	0	0
Hotels and Motels	701	2	2	2	0	0
Business Services	73	63	44	24	20	19
Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking	75	1	0	0	0	1
Automotive Repair Shops	753	1	0	0	0	1
Amusement and Recreation Services	79	0	0	0	0	0
Health Services	80	298	107	87	19	191
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	801	29	0	0	0	29
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	88	46	37	9	42
Hospitals	806	181	61	50	11	120
Educational Services	82	34	19	18	1	15
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	10	10	10	0	0
Social Services	83	48	21	21	0	28
Individual and Family Social Services	832	27	8	8	0	19
Residential Care	836	3	1	1	0	1
Membership Organizations	86	6	2	2	0	4
Civil, Social, and Fraternal Associations	864	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Man- agement, and Related Services	87	105	45	22	22	60
Management and Public Relations Serv.	874	8	7	7	0	1
Public Sector		298	146	116	30	152
State Government		101	47	36	12	53
Local Government		197	99	81	18	99



FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1-6:

1. Industry division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately due to nondisclosable industries.

2. Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

3. The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees and were calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = (N \times 200,000) / EH$$

where **N** = number of injuries, illnesses, or total cases. 200,000 = base hours for 100 full-time equivalent workers, working 40 hours per week and 50 weeks per year. **EH** = number of exposure hours, total hours worked by all employees during the survey year.

4. Incidence rates of total cases and numbers of total cases include fatalities in addition to lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. However, because of rounding, the sum of the rates (and the sum of the numbers) for lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays may not equal the total. Similarly, the difference between the total and the sum of the components shown may not reflect the fatality rate.

Note: DASHES (-) indicate no data reported. ASTERISKS (*) in Tables 1, 2, and 3 indicate incidence rates of cases or workdays less than 0.05 per 100 workers. Tables 4, 5, and 6 asterisks (*) indicate numbers of cases is less than 5 and/or the number of workdays is less than 50.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

APPENDIX A

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

U.S. Department of Labor

For Calendar Year 19__ Page __ of __

NOTE: This form is required by Public Law 91-596 and must be kept in the establishment for 3 years. Failure to maintain and post can result in the issuance of citations and assessment of penalties. (See posting requirements on the other side of form.)

RECORDABLE CASES: You are required to record information about every occupational death, every nonfatal occupational illness, and every nonfatal occupational injury which involves one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). (See instructions on the other side of form.)

Company Name _____
Establishment Name _____
Establishment Address _____

Form Approved
OMB No. 1220-0039
See OMB Disclosure
Statement on reverse

Case or File Number	Date of Injury or Onset of Illness	Employee's Name	Occupation	Department	Description of Injury or Illness	Extent and Outcome of INJURY										Type, Extent, and Outcome of ILLNESS														
						Injury Resulted					Injuries With Lost Workdays					Injuries Without Lost Workdays					Type of Illness					Illnesses With Lost Workdays				
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
						PREVIOUS PAGE TOTALS																								
						TOTALS (Instructions on other side of form)																								

OSHA No. 200

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1989 241-374/08057

Continuation of Annual Summary Totals By _____ Title _____ Date _____

OSHA No. 200

POST ONLY THIS PORTION OF THE LAST PAGE NO LATER THAN FEBRUARY 1.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

APPENDIX B

Bureau of Labor Statistics Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

U.S. Department of Labor



This form is required by Public Law 91-596 and must be kept in the establishment for 5 years. Failure to maintain can result in the issuance of citations and assessment of penalties.

Case or File No.

Form Approved
OMB No. 1220-0029

Employer

1. Name

2. Mail address (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code)

3. Location, if different from mail address

See OMB Disclosure
Statement on reverse

Injured or Ill Employee

4. Name (First, middle, and last)

Social Security No.

5. Home address (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code)

6. Age

7. Sex: (Check one)

Male ☐

Female ☐

8. Occupation (Enter regular job title, not the specific activity he was performing at time of injury.)

9. Department (Enter name of department or division in which the injured person is regularly employed, even though he may have been temporarily working in another department at the time of injury.)

The Accident or Exposure to Occupational Illness

If accident or exposure occurred on employer's premises, give address of plant or establishment in which it occurred. Do not indicate department or division within the plant or establishment. If accident occurred outside employer's premises at an identifiable address, give that address. If it occurred on a public highway or at any other place which cannot be identified by number and street, please provide place references locating the place of injury as accurately as possible.

10. Place of accident or exposure (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code)

11. Was place of accident or exposure on employer's premises?

Yes ☐

No ☐

12. What was the employee doing when injured? (Be specific. If he was using tools or equipment or handling material, name them and tell what he was doing with them.)

13. How did the accident occur? (Describe fully the events which resulted in the injury or occupational illness. Tell what happened and how it happened. Name any objects or substances involved and tell how they were involved. Give full details on all factors which led or contributed to the accident. Use separate sheet for additional space.)

Occupational Injury or Occupational Illness

14. Describe the injury or illness in detail and indicate the part of body affected. (E.g., amputation of right index finger at second joint; fracture of ribs; lead poisoning; dermatitis of left hand, etc.)

15. Name the object or substance which directly injured the employee. (For example, the machine or thing he struck against or which struck him; the vapor or poison he inhaled or swallowed; the chemical or radiation which irritated his skin; or in cases of strains, hernias, etc., the thing he was lifting, pulling, etc.)

16. Date of injury or initial diagnosis of occupational illness

17. Did employee die? (Check one)

Yes ☐

No ☐

Other

18. Name and address of physician

19. If hospitalized, name and address of hospital

Date of report

Prepared by

Official position

OSHA No. 101 (Feb. 1981)



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

APPENDIX C

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Read our letter for important information

Please correct Your Company Address

N

We estimate that it will take you, on average, 1 hour to complete the forms in this survey (ranging from 30 minutes to 4 hours per package), including the time you'll spend reviewing the instructions; searching and gathering the data needed; and completing and reviewing the collection of information. If you have any comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of this survey, send them to: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Management Systems (1220-0045), Washington, DC 20212 and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1220-0045), Washington, DC 20503. DO NOT SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO EITHER OF THESE OFFICES.

The information collected in this survey will be held confidential and used for statistical purposes only.

OMB No. 1220-0045
Approval expires 09-30-94
BLS-9300 N94



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

APPENDIX C (continued)

Part 1: Summary of 1993 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

This form gives us a summary of the occupational injuries and illnesses that occurred in your establishment during 1993. To answer the questions on this form, you'll need

- ▶ information about employment and hours worked from your payroll, and
- ▶ your completed copy of the 1993 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200).

Tell us about your establishment's employees and the hours they worked

Be sure the information you supply refers **only** to the establishment(s) noted on the cover under *Reporting Site*.

1. What is the average number of employees who worked for your establishment during 1993?

If this number isn't available, you can estimate it this way:

- ▶ **Add** together the number of employees your establishment paid in every pay period during 1993. Include all employees: full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly.
- ▶ **Divide** that answer by the number of pay periods in 1993. Be sure to include any pay periods when you had no employees.
- ▶ **Round** the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Employment average*.

Example: Your establishment pays its employees monthly. During 1993, you paid:

10 employees in January
20 in February
20 in March
25 in April
25 in May
50 in June
50 in July
25 in August
15 in September
10 in October
0 in November
+ 0 in December
250

Your employment average is: $\frac{250}{12 \text{ pay periods}} = 20.83 \rightarrow$ Round to 21.

*Employment average
(rounded total)*

2. How many hours did your employees (salaried as well as hourly employees) actually work during 1993? Do not include vacation, sick leave, holidays, or any other non-work time, even if employees were paid for it. If your establishment keeps records of only the hours paid or if you have employees who are not paid by the hour, please estimate the hours that the employees actually worked.

If this number isn't available, you can estimate it this way:

- Find the number of full-time employees in your establishment.
- × Multiply by the number of hours in your work year.
- This is the number of full-time hours worked.
- + Add the number of any overtime hours as well as the hours worked by other employees (part-time, temporary, seasonal).
- Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number here. →

*Total hours worked
(rounded total)*

3. Put an X in the box next to all the conditions that might have affected your answers to #1 and #2 above.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing unusual happened | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster or adverse weather conditions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strike or lockout | <input type="checkbox"/> Shorter work schedules or fewer pay periods than usual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shutdown or layoff | <input type="checkbox"/> Longer work schedules or more pay periods than usual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal work | <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason: _____ |

4. Did you have ANY occupational injuries or illnesses during 1993?

- ☐ Yes. Go to the next section, *Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1993*.
- ☐ No. Go to *Tell us whom to call with questions* on the back of this page.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

APPENDIX C (continued)

Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1993

If you had occupational injuries or illnesses during 1993, follow these steps.

- 1 Go to your completed 1993 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200) form.
- 2 Look at the total line on the last page.
- 3 Copy the 1993 totals from your OSHA No. 200 form into the columns below. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under *Reporting Site*, add together the total lines from all your OSHA No. 200 forms to get the 1993 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the columns below.

Total Injuries

Copy these totals from columns (1) - (6):

Deaths as a result of injury (column 1)	Injuries with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 2)	Injuries with days away from work (column 3)	Total days away from work (column 4)	Total days of restricted work activity (column 5)	Injuries without lost workdays (column 6)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Types of Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (7a) - (7g):

Skin diseases or disorders (column 7a)	Dust diseases of the lungs (column 7b)	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents (column 7c)	Poisoning (column 7d)	Disorders due to physical agents (column 7e)	Disorders associated with repeated trauma (column 7f)	Other occupational illnesses (column 7g)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (8) - (13):

Deaths as a result of illness (column 8)	Illnesses with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 9)	Illnesses with days away from work (column 10)	Total days away from work (column 11)	Total days of restricted work activity (column 12)	Illnesses without lost workdays (column 13)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Tell us whom to call with questions

Fill in the name, title, and phone number of the person we should call with questions about the survey. Then date and sign the form.

Name _____	() _____ Telephone number	Ext. _____	Today's date _____
Title _____	Signature _____		

- If you had NO occupational injuries or illnesses during 1993 OR if you had NO cases in columns (3) and (10) above (look for the bold lines), you are finished with the survey. Use the return envelope to send us the **entire package** — everything that we sent you — within 30 days of the date your establishment received it. If the return envelope is missing, send the **entire package** to the return address on the front cover (look for *Address for Return Envelope*).
- If you had cases in columns (3) or (10) above, go to **Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work**.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1993

APPENDIX C (continued)

Case with Days Away from Work

Tell us about a 1993 occupational injury or illness **only** if it resulted in days away from work. To find out which cases you should report, read the instructions at the beginning of **Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work**. We will keep all information that you give us confidential.

Tell us about the case

Go to your completed OSHA No. 200 form. Copy the case information from that form into the columns below.

Date of injury or illness (column B)	Employee's last name, first initial (column C)	Injury		Illness	
		Days away from work (column 4)	Days of restricted work activity (column 5)	Days away from work (column 11)	Days of restricted work activity (column 12)
<div><div>/</div><div>/</div><div>93</div><div>month</div><div>day</div><div>year</div></div>					

If, as a result of the injury or illness, the employee did NOT return to regular work in 1993, tell us why.

- ☐ Still recovering; approximate return date

/

/

month

day

year
- ☐ Other: _____

Tell us about the employee

Please answer the questions below.

- Employee's approximate length of service at this establishment when the incident occurred (optional)
☐ Less than 3 months
☐ Between 3 and 12 months
☐ Between 1 and 5 years
☐ More than 5 years
- Employee's race or ethnic background (optional)
☐ White, not of Hispanic origin
☐ Black, not of Hispanic origin
☐ Hispanic
☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
☐ American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo

You may either answer the next questions or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

- Employee's age _____ OR date of birth

/

/

month

day

year
- Employee's sex
☐ Male
☐ Female
- Employee's occupation _____

Tell us about the incident

Answer the questions below or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

- What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred? Tell us about the activity as well as the tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. Examples: "climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry."
- What happened? Tell us how the injury or illness occurred. Examples: "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."
- What was the injury or illness? Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be more specific than "hurt," "pain," or "sore." Examples: "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "tendinitis, elbow"; "carpal tunnel syndrome."
- What object or substance directly harmed the employee? Examples: "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.

N	P	S	E	SS	OCC
---	---	---	---	----	-----

5



APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

Average lost workdays per lost workday case: The number of lost workdays divided by the number of lost workday cases.

Days away from work: The number of days (consecutive or not) the employee would have worked but was absent from work because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work does not include the day of injury or the onset of illness.

Days of restricted work activity: The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness, one or more of the following occurs: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Employment-size Group: establishments within a specified range of average employment.

Establishment: A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as construction activities operated from a separate establishment.

First-Aid treatment: A one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care. (See Page 8.)

Incidence rate: The number of injuries and illnesses, or lost workdays experienced by 100 full-time workers.

Industry Division - see Standard Industrial Classification

Industry Group - see Standard Industrial Classification

Lost workdays: The sum of days away from work and days of restricted work activity (see above). The number of lost workdays does not include the day the injury occurred or the day the illness was discovered.

Medical treatment: Includes treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. However, medical treatment does NOT include first-aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc.) which does not ordinarily require medical care even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel. (See Page 7.)



APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY (continued)

Occupational fatality: Death resulting from a traumatic accident or an exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness: Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact, and which can be included in the categories listed below. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses:

(7a) Occupational skin diseases or disorders, for example: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne, chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

(7b) Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses), for example: silicosis; asbestosis; coal worker's pneumoconiosis; byssinosis, siderosis; and other pneumoconioses.

(7c) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, for example: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.

(7d) Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials), for example: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

(7e) Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), for example: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.

(7f) Disorders associated with repeated trauma, for example: noise-induced hearing loss; Tenosynovitis, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

(7g) All other occupational illnesses, for example: anthrax; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant and benign tumors; food poisoning; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis; etc.



APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY (continued)

Occupational injury: Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

Publishable industry level: An industry level (Division, Group, etc.) for which (1) average employment exceeded 1,500 during the survey year, and (2) no one firm or small number of firms so dominated the industry so as to jeopardize the guaranteed confidentiality of OSH Survey data.

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses: Any occupational injuries or illnesses which result in (1) FATALITIES, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness; (2) LOST WORKDAY CASES, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays; or (3) NONFATAL CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS, which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. This third category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

Report form: The OSHA No. 200-S survey questionnaire used as the data collection vehicle for the OSH Survey. (See Appendix B.)

SIC - see Standard Industrial Classification

Standard Industrial Classification: A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product, group of products, or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available. An industry division is the broadest level (other than the total private sector) at which estimation is performed in the OSH Survey in Maine, and is identified by a range of SIC codes. (For example, SIC's 20 through 39 represent the Manufacturing Division). An industry group is identified by one 2-digit code.



APPENDIX E

MAINE'S CONSULTATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards offers safety consultation and training programs to businesses in the state. These services are provided free of charge. Since Maine is a Federal

OSHA state, the Bureau of Labor Standards operates in a non-enforcement manner in an attempt to foster safety awareness and voluntary compliance. Through these programs, the staff of the bureau:

-assists Maine employers in developing and maintaining healthful and safe workplaces.
-offers **penalty-free** and **cost-free** safety and health inspections.
-discusses the problems found during inspection and suggest ways to correct them.
-provides a written report covering the problems discovered during the inspection, including suggestions for correcting them.
-offers a pre-construction review of plans or specifications for potential safety and health problems.
-offers assistance in measuring potential safety and health problems.
-offers assistance in correcting violations uncovered during an OSHA inspection.
-offers training in many occupational safety and health topics.

If you would like more information about this program or would like to request a consultation, call the Bureau of Labor Standards' Safety Division at 624-6460, or write to State House Station #82, Augusta, Maine 04333.

MAINE'S LOW INTEREST LOAN PROGRAM

The State of Maine has a low interest loan program for Maine employers who wish to purchase equipment which will improve the healthfulness and safety of their workplaces. Loans of up to \$50,000 are provided

at 3% interest for a maximum repayment period of 10 years. **For further information about this program call the Bureau of Labor Standards at 624-6460 or call the Finance Authority of Maine at 623-FAME.**



APPENDIX F: COMMENTS FORM

Your comments about this publication will help us make improvements. We are interested in any feedback concerning its usefulness, accuracy, organization, and completeness. Requests for additional copies will

be filled subject to availability (See Appendix G. Requests for further details on this subject should be sent to the Bureau of Labor Standards at the address below. These requests may be denied due to confidentiality restrictions.

Please indicate your position or title:

How suitable is this material for your own requirements?

Very suitable _____

Suitable _____

Not suitable _____

What information not presently covered should be included?

What information presently covered should be excluded?

Additional comments:

Please return this page to:

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research and Statistics Division
State House Station 45
Augusta, Me 04333



APPENDIX G: ORDER FORM

The following items are available without charge from:

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research & Statistics Division
State House Station 45
Augusta, Me 04333

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS:

- ☐ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- ☐ Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses in Maine
- ☐ Census of Maine Manufactures
- ☐ Directory of Maine Labor Organizations
- ☐ Maine Construction Wage Rates
- ☐ Labor Relations in Maine
- ☐ Occupational Safety & Health Monitor

PERIODIC PROFILES:

Upon request, the Research & Statistics Division will develop short work injury and illness profiles for specific industries or occupations. Profiles currently available are listed below. Please place a check beside those industry profiles you wish to receive.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 154 - Nonresidential Building Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 2621 - Paper Mills |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 16 - Heavy Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 27 - Printing and Publishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 203 - Canned, Frozen Fruits & Vegetables | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 314 - Footwear, except Rubber |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 2091 - Canned and Cured Fish and Seafood | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 373 - Ship and Boat Building/Repairing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 22 - Textile Mill Products | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 50 - Wholesale Trade |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 23 - Apparel & Other Finished Products | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 531 - Department Stores |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 2411 - Logging | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 581 - Eating and Drinking Places |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 2421 - Sawmills and Planing Mills | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 82 - Educational Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 2499 - Wood Products (nec)* | |

(nec)* : Not Elsewhere Classified

OSHA RECORDKEEPING MATERIALS:

Due to the transfer of OSHA Recordkeeping functions from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to OSHA, requests for Private Sector OSHA Recordkeeping materials should be addressed to:

U. S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Room 121
40 Western Avenue
Augusta, Maine 04330
Tel. (207) 622-8417